The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. N° 56. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED..... £2 10 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 5 0

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Fifth appearance of Mr. George Honey the celebrated Comedian—Every Evening, Mr. Norton—THIS EVENING (Friday), July 8th, will be performed the Drama entitled THE WOODMAN'S HUT, or the Burning Forest—Count Ferdinand, Mr. Vincent; Bruhl, Mr. Norton; Amelia, Miss Carson.

After which the Interlude entitled GOOD FOR NOTHING. Tom Dibbles, Mr. G. Honey.

A New Ballet Divertissement by Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet.

To be followed by the celebrated Drama entitled THE SHAMROCK, ROSE, AND THISTLE; or, The Rights of Woman.—Sir A. Barley, Bart., Mr. B. Norton; Sir J. Bounce, Knight, Mr. Rogerson; Frank Hilson, Mr. Vincent; Walter, Mr. Fitzpatrick; Patrick, Mr. O'Sullivan; Widow Blandish, Miss A. Parker; Cecilia Dunstable, Miss E. Johnstone.

To conclude with an Eccentric Operatic Sketch, entitled WHERE'S PICCOLOMINI?

Prices of admission—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper, 3d.; Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Private Boxes, One-half.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB POOR OF IRELAND, CLAREMONT, NEAR GLASNEVIN.

The 43d Auxiliary Meeting of this Association will be held at the INSTITUTION, CLAREMONT (near Glasnevin), on TUESDAY, the 12th JULY inst.

The Chair will be taken at TWELVE o'clock precisely by The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

The Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of CLOTHING for Guards, Porters, Police, &c.

Patterns may be seen, and conditions of Contract and forms of Tender obtained, at the Company's Office, Broadstone Terminus, on and after MONDAY, 4th JULY, 1859.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Clothing," to be sent to the undersigned, on or before TUESDAY, 12th JULY, 1859.

Tenders will be received only on the printed forms supplied by the Company.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

H. BEAUSIRE, Secretary.

Broadstone, Dublin, June 30th, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9½ HOURS,
BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE.

THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.

FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.

7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 " do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.

FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.

8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. train
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. "
5 45 p.m do to Mullingar, thence per 3 12 a.m. "

FARES.

1st Class and Inside Coach, £1 5 0
2nd Class and Outside " 0 18 0
3rd Class and Outside " 0 13 8

N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

EXCURSION TRAIN
FROM
GALWAY, LONGFORD, CAVAN, &c.,
TO
DUBLIN.

On THURSDAY, 14th JULY, a Special EXCURSION TRAIN

Will be despatched from the Galway Station at Twelve o'Clock, Noon; from Cavan at a Quarter to Two o'Clock, and from Longford at Half-past Two o'Clock, Afternoon; and will arrive in Dublin at about Seven o'Clock, evening.

FARES TO DUBLIN AND BACK.

	F.C.	S.	C.	T.C.		F.C.	S.	C.	T.C.
	S.	D.	S.	D.		S.	D.	S.	D.
Galway	15	6	12	0	Cavan	10	0	8	0
Oranmore					Crossdoney				
Athenry					Ballywillan				
Woodlawn	12	6	10	6	Cloat				
Ballinasloe									
Athlone	10	0	8	0	Longford	10	0	8	0
Moate					Edgsworstown				
Castlestown	8	0	6	0	Multyfarnham				
Mullingar									

	F.C.	S.	C.	T.C.		F.C.	S.	C.	T.C.
	S.	D.	S.	D.		S.	D.	S.	D.
Galway	15	6	12	0	Cavan	10	0	8	0
Oranmore					Crossdoney				
Athenry					Ballywillan				
Woodlawn	12	6	10	6	Cloat				
Ballinasloe									
Athlone	10	0	8	0	Longford	10	0	8	0
Moate					Edgsworstown				
Castlestown	8	0	6	0	Multyfarnham				
Mullingar									

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to Class) on any day up to, and including, THURSDAY, 28th JULY, 1859.

First Class Passengers will be allowed 80lbs., and Second and Third Class Passengers 56lbs., of Luggage; and no Excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.

The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of Passengers at the above Fares.

For times of departure from intermediate Stations see Hand Bills, to be obtained at the Stations.

N.B.—TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin,
27th June, 1859.

Education.

COLLEGIATE NAUTICAL AND MERCANTILE INSTITUTE.
(On the plan so successful in Dublin since 1840).
80, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET (near Sackville-street,
MR. SIMONTON PRINCIPAL.

According to the system of this Institute various branches Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and other important science are learned by all the pupils in the way of recreation, a Lecture being delivered half an hour each day, illustrated by experiments on suitable apparatus, thus conveying both pleasure and profit.

At the Midsummer Examinations, held July 5th and 6th, 1859, the whole school formed into class, answered in Cosmography, or the system of the Universe, with its mechanism, in which the following pupils particulary distinguised themselves:—

1st Rank—T. Millard, R. Waller, W. Kerr.
2nd Rank—A. Smyth, W. Millard, T. Kirkpatrick.
3rd Rank—T. Gainor, A. Conroy, F. Durham.
4th Rank—R. Stafford, M. Smyth, J. Nicholls.

GENERAL CLASSES

For Attainments in Geography, English Grammar, Composition, History, &c., &c.

1st Rank—T. Millard, W. Killips, W. Millard.
2nd Rank—T. Kirkpatrick, W. Meledy, A. Smyth, F. Durham, S. Brice.
3rd Rank—A. Conroy, J. Norton, F. M'Dowell, R. Waller, T. Hudson, J. Nicholls.
4th Rank—J. Gaynor, N. Long, W. Kerr, R. Higgins.

The course of examination is extensive, and well-suited for Students in every department. Terms are more moderate than those of similar establishments, viz:—

Classics (College Entrance Course), per quarter	£1	6	0
French	1	1	0
Mathematics (Advanced Course)	1	6	0
Ditto (Ordinary Course)—viz., English, Algebra, Mensuration, &c.	1	0	0
Mercantile Course (viz., Geography, Arithmetic, Elocution, English Grammar, Spelling, History, &c.)	0	15	0

Classical Pupils are free to the other Courses.

N.B.—Simonton's Educational Works are for sale at the Institute.

Navigation and Nautical Astronomy taught on moderate terms.

Business will be resumed on Monday, July, 25th.

Shipping.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW. THE MAGNIFICENT NEW IRON STEAM SHIPS, "SHAMROCK" AND "CARLAND," or other Steamers, are intended to sail as under:—

SLIGO TO LIVERPOOL.
(SHAMROCK.)

Friday,	...	1st July,	...	4 Afternoon.
Friday,	...	8th July,	...	9 Night.
Friday,	...	15th July,	...	4 Afternoon.
Friday,	...	22nd July,	...	8 Night.
Friday,	...	29th July,	...	4 Afternoon.

LIVERPOOL TO SLIGO.
(SHAMROCK.)

Tuesday,	...	5th July,	...	11 Night.
Wednesday,	...	13th July,	...	9 Morning.
Tuesday,	...	19th July,	...	10 Night.
Wednesday,	...	27th July,	...	9 Morning.

SLIGO TO GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry.
(GARLAND).

Tuesday,	...	12th July,	...	4 Afternoon.
Tuesday,	...	26th July,	...	2 do.

GLASGOW TO SLIGO.
Direct.
(GARLAND).

Saturday,	...	9th July,	...	4 Afternoon.
Saturday,	...	23rd July,	...	4 do.

☞ Passengers are requested to take charge of their own Luggage, as the ship is not responsible in any way for its safety. Carriages and all kinds of Vehicles, shipped at their Proprietors' risk.

The Owners of these Vessels are not responsible for loss or injury to Horses, Cattle, or Live Stock of any kind shipped by them.

Goods to be alongside one hour before the time of sailing.

Passengers take charge of their own Luggage. Messrs C. M'Ivor and Co., Liverpool. T. Cameron and Co., Glasgow. Mann and Sutherland, Greenock.

Sligo, 1st July, 1859. JAMES HARPER, Sligo.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, IN FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, for such term as may be agreed on, an Excellent UNFURNISHED HOUSE, possessing all the accommodation necessary for a gentleman's family. Terms moderate.

Apply to Mr. O'CONNOR, House and Land Agent, 21, Bachelor's Walk.

HOUSE, LAND AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE.
RENTS COLLECTED.
FAMILY ENDOWMENT ANNUITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE,
21, BACHELOR'S-WALK
SEVERA HOUSES, FURNISHED FOR THE SEASON, TO BE LET,
AT BLACK ROCK, KINGSTOWN, DALKEY, BRAY, DUNDRUM, and in County WICKLOW, And the North Side.

And also Lists of Houses by the Year in the City and Suburbs supplied on *application to*
THE HOUSE AGENCY OFFICE,
21, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

Every facility and attention given to Parties who may have Houses to Let.

MR. O'CONNOR,

Horses, Carriages, &c.

DYCER'S.—The Riding School at this Establishment (acknowledged to be the most commodious in the Kingdom,) is now conducted by a very efficient Master, who has at his command a superior stud of perfectly-trained Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen, for the School, Road, or Field. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to join the classes now forming for Equestrian Instruction are respectfully requested to make early application at the office, or to Mr. PARKER, Riding Master.

DYCER'S—For Sale at Dycer's REPOSITORY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.

A variety of Outside and Covered Cars, new and second-hand Broughams, Clarences, Pilentums, and one-horse Phaetons, Chariots, Britzkas, Pony Carriages, Tax Carts, Gigs, and Whitechapels, all by the best makers, and with the majority of which an engagement will be given.

☞ Entrance to the Riding School and Carriage Mart through South King-street.

SIRE.
HEAPY,
By Melbourne, out of Susan, by Ellis.
To be seen at
DYCER'S,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
DUBLIN.

NOW ON EXHIBITION,
AT LALOUETTE'S RIDING SCHOOL, PRINCES'-ST.,
(NEAR THE POST-OFFICE,)
THE GREATEST WONDER IN NATURE.
AN ACTIVE FOAL FOALED WITH ONLY Three Legs, also its Dam, who has had a Foal with Two Heads, and one with Eight Legs.
ADMITTANCE, 1s. EACH.
Entrance for Ladies at 90, Abbey-Street. Gentlemen, Princes'-Street.
July 7, 1859.

PIC NIC COUNTRY PARTIES.
OPEN CARRIAGES on reasonable terms at FANAGAN'S Job Brougham and Funeral Establishment, 54, Anngier-street,
One Horse Phætons for Hire by the Hour.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET.
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Money.

MONEY ADVANCED.

OFFICERS IN THE ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL SERVICE, GENTLEMEN, CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS can be accommodated with CASH ADVANCES on Personal or other available Security, payable by instalments, or as may be agreed on; and all strictly business applications will be immediately negociated. Address William Hyde, 20, Lampeter-street, Islington, London, N.

Music.

NEW MUSIC.—
JUST PUBLISHED.
THE PIRATE'S BARCAROLE,
("Bound o'er the Wild Wave.")
The Poetry by S. N. E.; the Music by WM. WHITE, Esq.
J. WISEHEART & SON,
23, SUFFOLK STREET,
And Sold at their
NEW BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
42, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET (Post Office side).
Stationery, Drrwing Materials, Engraving, Printing, and Die Sinking in all their respective branches.

TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.

FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including
Euphonions, Sax-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos,
Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.
The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.
Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

Insurances.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
FOUNDED 1836.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND:
60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

THIS ASSOCIATION—now of Twenty Years' standing—is one of the most extensive Life Assurance Institutions in the Kingdom. The Assurances are almost all on First-class Lives, and the Funds are invested principally on First-class Securities over Land.

DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS
The *New Assurances* were, 6,378 for 3,016,691*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* being an *Annual Average* of 1,063 for 502,781*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* THE ANNUAL INCOME IS NOW 138,000*l.* STERLING.
THE POLICIES ARE UNUSUALLY FREE FROM LIABILITY TO FORFEITURE.

OUTLAY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE
Materially Lessened.

Under a Policy of 500*l.* or upwards, payment of only One Half the first Six Years' Premiums is required, the other half remaining unpaid at interest as long as the Policy-holder pleases.

First Year's Payments for Policies of 500l.

Age 30.	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.
£6 11 8	£8 11 1	£11 12 4	£17 8 11

The Policies now being issued do not contain several of the usual restrictions, and confer unusual and important facilities and privileges, protecting the holders against accidental forfeitures, &c.

Dublin, JAMES FORBES, Sec.
60, Upper Sackville-street.

AGENT,
Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

Medical.

GEO. OLDHAM AND CO'S.
DURABLE BLACK WRITING INK,
Suitable for Quill and Metallic Pens of every description, and especially adapted for GOLD PENS, and for writing upon Parchments.

The objects sought in the manufacture of this INK have been—

1st—The greatest possible degree of fluidity.
2d—Intensity and permanency of colour.
3d—The absence of all sedimentary and corrosive matter.

In these particulars the Proprietors apprehend that this Ink will be found greatly to excel most, if not all, others.

THE ROYAL SHAVING CREAM,
AS USED BY
His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, &c.

G. O. & Co. beg to say that they have now ready for sale a batch of the above, of unusual excellence. Sold in pots, 1s. and 2s. each.

The following is a proof of the esteem in which this preparation is held by his Excellency:—

Castle 24th February, 1859.

MESSRS. GEO. OLDHAM & Co.—Will you be good enough to send, for his Excellency's use, Twelve 2s. Pots of your excellent Shaving Cream, as usual.

O. B. G. CHRISTOPHER.

G. O. & CO'S PERFUMED
AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR.

A refreshing and invigorating preparation, for sponging the surface of the body, &c., particularly recommended in cases of local or general debility, and in febrile affections. Its grateful odour, combined with the antiseptic and disinfectant qualities of the vinegar, admirably adapt it for daily use at the Toilet. Used as directed it will be found to soften the skin, and to allay the irritation arising from sunburn, (unbroken) chilblains, the stinging of insects, &c. The Perfumed Toilet Vinegar may also be advantageously employed to relieve sick and nervous headache, and as a wash to correct the unpleasantness communicated to the breath by decayed teeth, &c.

The above are prepared and sold by
GEO. OLDHAM AND CO.,
APOTHECARIES, &c., TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
107, GRAFTON-STREET, and
64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN

IT IS A FACT WORTHY of RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment universally in the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays a total ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs, and the Stomach and Liver almost every instance, confirmed by malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply. Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Pine Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded by the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby, will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT MEDICO-GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS.—Most ingenious Invention (for the self-application of Local Galvanism). When worn on the diseased part of the body, under the garments, all those inveterate maladies, heretofore regarded as incurable, are promptly and radically removed, without trouble or inconvenience.

Upwards of One Hundred Medical and Philosophical Works refer to the extraordinary cures effected by the Chains, in different complaints—such as Epilepsy, Spasms, Nervous Deafness, Stiff Joints, Flying Pains, Contractions, Indigestion, Despondency, Want of Power and Sensation, and especially NERVOUS DEBILITY and its ulterior Consequences, &c.

A vast number of remarkable Extracts, collected from these celebrated Works, are given in the MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM FOR SELF-APPLICATION," Price 1s., which from their authentic character, prove even more than the overwhelming records of cures received from private persons (added, also in the Book.)—A collection of these Extracts are cited in the NEW PROSPECTUS, and will be forwarded free.

EXAMPLES FOLLOW:—

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 20.—CONVULSIONS.—Dr. PERIERA, in his "Materia Medica" (p. 53, Ed. 4), says:—"The application of the Yoltaic Circuit. has largely prescribed of late, and has become a popular remedy in the form of Pulmacher's Galvanic Chains. They are ingeniously constructed, and should be worn so as to encircle the part affected, and are recommended for Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. They are regarded by Practitioners as a valuable and convenient means of applying the continuous voltaic current." And at page 40, states, "In Amenorrhœa, or Torpidity of the Womb, considerable benefit is obtained by passing a current through the pelvis, from the sacrum to the pubis. Page 41, "In Cronic Rheumatism, Stiffness, and Rigidy after Sprains and Bruises, and in Chorea, and some other allied Convulsive Disorders, considerable benefit is obtained from their employment. I am acquainted with several remarkably successful cases of their use. Dr. Addison and Dr. Golding Bird have also found them useful."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 8.—PARALYSIS, &c.—Dr. GOLDING BIRD writes in the *Lancet* (vol. ii, xvii, 1851):—"The ingenious Galvanic Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher, has attracted so much attention, that on account of its value may prove interesting . . . . Shocks are not required to develope the physiological phenemena or therapeutical effects, as the laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall, have long since proved: and it is only to the mild continuous voltaic current that we must look for a vast developement of therapeutical influence . . . . . I cannot indeed, too strongly impress upon those who have to treat a case of old Paralysis, the great importance of allowing a voltaic current to traverse the palsied limb—nutrition is thus increased—its waste and emaciation prevented, and the probabilities of a permanent cure are very great. The action of the chain can be increased or diminished at will.

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 30.—NEURALGIA.—Sir C. LOCOCK, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty, writes in the *Lancet* March 6th, 1858:—I have seen water decomposed by the Chains, even after the current had passed through the body." And he recommends them for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c., in which complaints he has found them to act with much certainty.

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 10.—RHEUMATISM.—DR. KITTO, the "Divide in his life," p. 364, says, "I was a martyr to rheumatism, pains in the head, &c., and found relief from Pulvermacher's Chains, which threw a sensible continuous current of electric fluid through the parts affected.

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 11.—NERVO-DEBILITY. DR. LOBB, in his "Nervous Affections, (page 300) says, "In the administration of Galvanism to the jaded nervous system, I am accustomed to commence with a Pulvermacher's Chain, from its ready portability, enabling it to be carried to the patient, if required, without trouble, &c."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 7.—SCIATICA.—DR. THOMPSON, in his "Domestic Medicine," pp. 216, 362, and 443, says, "Lastly, I can speak from my own experience, that the chains confer speedy relief in Neuralgia; and I have seen wonderful cures effected by them, in Rheumatism, Sciatica, Ear-ache, and Nervous pains."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 24.—TIC-DOLOREUX.—DR. JAMES, in his "Treasury of Medicine," states, p. 209, "I have found Pulvermacher's Chain relieve Face-ache, Neuralgia, and Tic-Doloreux quite magically."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 19.—HEAD-ACHE.—MRS. COLIN MACKENZIE, in her "Six Years in India," p. 273, says, "The Naib of Balapur came to pay his respects, and wore a pretty turban of white, gold, and red. He was suffering dreadfully from Head-ache, and C. cured him with Pulvermacher's Electric Chain."

£10,000 DAMAGES.

The French and English Courts condemned C. Meinig to pay this sum to the Inventor, J. L. Pulvermacher, for infringing his patent rights. The correctness of this statement may be ascertained by referring to the Register Office. The order as made out by Judge Crowther. Counterfeiters will, therefore, take caution. None are genuine Chain Bands unless the Inventor's *fac simile* only is stamped on each Buckle.

Chains 5s., 10s. 6d., 18s., and 22s., according to power. They can be obtained by sending a P. O. Order, made payable at the General Post Office.

J. L. PULVERMACHER and CO., 73, Oxford-street, adjoining Princess's Theatre, London.

Cards.

THE BEST DINNERS in LONDON are at the ROYAL WINE SHADES, 5, Leicester-square, opposite the entrance to the Great Globe, consisting of six soups, six sorts of fish, and eight joints, cheese and celery, all for 1s. 6d. per head, from Two o'Clock till Half-past Eight. Suppers from Ten till Two.

P.S. French spoken.

TURKISH BATHS.

Gentlemen's Annual Ticket	...	£6	0 0
Ladies' ditto	... ...	5	0 0

19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

A CARD.

J. J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Out Auctions attended, and every discretion made to realize, consistent with strict integrity and bona fide dealings with the Public.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET,
DUBLIN.

TEETH.—MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (late of 225, Piccadilly, London,) continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the most tender Gums, without the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. They adhere closely to the Gums, have no unnecessary ligatures, and perform with comfort the functions of the natural teeth, which in appearance they accurately resemble.

A Single Artificial Tooth, from	...	£0	5 0
A Complete Set, with Gold Springs, from		5	5 0
Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement,		0	5 0

MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST,
16, SUFFOLK-STREET.
(One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin.
At home from Nine till Six.

Miscellaneous.

JOHN O'BRIEN, (late of J. G. BOILEAU AND Co., St Mary's Abbey,) begs to inform his Friends and the Public that in consequence of Messrs. BOILEAU having resigned Business in Mary's Abbey, he has taken the Extensive Premises,

25, CAPEL-STREET,
opposite Mary's Abbey,

which he intends Opening in a few days, with a Stock of First-class
DRUGS, OILS, COLORS, SPICES, &c.
and hopes, by unremitting attention, and keeping none but First-class Goods, to merit their kind support.

FRED LEWIS'S TROTTER OIL
is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S MARROW OIL is warranted pure and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Venders in the Kingdom.
FRED LEWIS,
WHOLESALE PERFUMER & REFINED SOAP MAKER,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
SUPPLIED IN ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS—including Adapting Teeth on Gold, Bone, and Gutta Percha, to the most tender gums, without extracting roots, or causing any painful operation whatever,
At Mr. JOHN EGAR'S,
75, DAME-STREET, exactly opposite the Castle Yard.
CONSULTATION FREE.

SALE OF CARPETS.
SCOTT, MILL, and CO. WILL OFFER for SALE during this week, some THREE THOUSAND YARDS OF KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS, all New Patterns, at the following prices, fully 20 per cent under their value:—

707	Yards	4-4	1s.	10d.	496	2s.	7d.
395	"	6-4	2s.	0d.	350	2s.	8½d.
350	"	6-4	2s.	4d.	496	2s.	10d.
392	"	6-4	2s.	4d.	387	Tapestry, 2s.	5d.

Stair Carpets and Rugs to match.
Also,
A large lot of Plain and Printed Drugget, in
2, 3, 4, and 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

PREAMBULATORS.
FACTORY & BAZAAR 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-ST.
FOR INVALIDS & CHILDREN, THE MOST Extensive and best assortment of the above at prices most modest, worth the attention of Strangers visiting Dublin, will be found at
KIRKPATRICK'S, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT
JAMES LYNCH
Is doing the largest Retail
TEA TRADE
In this City, a result entirely owing to the superior judgment invariably evinced, for many years, in the selection of his Teas. And NOTWITHSTANDING THE DISREPUTABLY EXHIBITED ANTAGONISM OF HIS NARROW-MINDED AND JEALOUS ENEMIES IN THE TEA TRADE, HE IS GRATIFIED TO OBSERVE THAT HIS BUSINESS STILL CONTINUES TO INCREASE.

He is selling his best Black Tea at 3s. 8d. per lb., which he confidently recommends consumers to compare with
THE VERY BEST
to be had in any other Establishment
AT ANY PRICE.
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET,
DUBLIN.

ONE THOUSAND TEA POTS.
We still continue to
PRESENT, FREE OF CHARGE,
One of our Assam Tea Pots to each Buyer of
1lb. in Paper to 5lbs. in Tins of our Finest Assam Souchong, At 4s. 8d.
2lbs. ditto 5lbs. ditto our Strong useful Family China Tea, at 3s. 4d.
Tins and Delivery Free Two Miles from General Post Office.
TERMS, NETT CASH.
ORIGINAL IRISH—"ASSAM TEA CO.,"
45, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. DUBLIN.

PORTABLE SUMMER DRINKS.
ELLWOOD'S GINGER BEER POWDERS, unequalled for the momentary production of Ginger Beer in the highest state of perfection, in Boxes, 1s. each, containing Twelve draughts.
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ELLWOOD'S IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS, prepared from a new and correct analysis of the Seltzer Spring, in Germany, in Boxes, 1s. each, prepared and sold by
WILLIAM ELLWOOD,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
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(Within One Door of North Great George's-street.)

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Gentlemen in or about joining, her Majesty's Service are respectfully invited to inspect our extensive and varied Stock of
PORTABLE FURNITFRE,
comprising a great variety of Drawingroom Suits, Beds, Drawers, Easy Chairs, Toilet Glasses, Wash Stands, Baths, and every other article of Furniture requisite for the Barrack or Camp. A seclect assortment of the best Solid Leather Portmanteaus, &c. Every article, being manufactured on the Premises, will be engaged of the best materails, and of very superior design and workmanship.
Mess Plate and Linen Chests, Orderly Room and Quartermaster's Store Chests, Arm Chests, &c., made in a superior manner.
ROSS and COMPANY, Camp Equipage Manufacturer's, Nos. 9, 10, and 11, ELLIS'S-QUAY.

W. COLLINS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED
SPRING MATTRESS, 35s.—
WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY,
29, ANNE-STREET, GRAFTON-STREET.
BEDDING, BEDSTEAD, AND BLANKET WAREHOUSE.
CONTRACTORS WITH INSTITUTIONS.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.
MATTING! MATTING!!
C. HOEY,
22 and 23 UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland

WILLIAM CURTIS AND SONS,
MANUFACTURING BRASS FOUNDERS,
AND GASS FITTERS,
25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 *Chancery-lane,*
Invite special attention to their present Stock of GAS FITTINGS and CHANDELIERS, which will be found on inspection to be much better value than can be had in most other Establishments; and which they are prepared to Fit up in the best manner, with the most approved Materials, under their own personal superintendance, which they consider the best guarantee to ensure satisfaction.
Also, PLUMBING WORK in its several Branches.
N.B.—The Trade and Country Gas Companies supplied on Terms to their advantage.

THE ELECTRO-PLATE TRADE.
Our Electro-Plate Department is furnished with a great variety of goods of first-rate quality, fully equal in appearance to Silver. Besides Table Forks and Spoons, &c., (made to suit our Warranted Table Cutlery),
We would call particular attention to our
NEW PATTERN ELECTRO-SILVER TEA SETS,
SALVERS, CAKE BASKETS, DISH COVERS,
CORNER DISHES, &c.
Parties Furnishing, &c., should visit our
SHOW ROOMS,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET,
And inspect the endless variety of
HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY,
which is to be found in every department;
Hip Baths, Sponge Baths, Shower Baths, &c.;
Every description of Japanned Toilet Ware.
Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges.
A splendid selection of Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze;
Bronzed and Berlin Iron Fenders and Fire Irons.
Iron Bedsteads, with Mattresses complete;
Drawing-room and Parlour Grates,
London Bronzed Tea Urns,
Papier Mache Trays, One-piece Block Tin Dish Covers, &c.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
House Furnishing Ironmongers, Gas Fitters, and Gas Engineers.
Agents for Milner's Fire Proof SAFES and BOXES.
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO SILVER PLATE AND TABLE CUTLERY.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the Largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Double Thread.	King's Pattern.	Lily Pattern
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons, do. ..	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks, do. ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons, do. ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons, do. ..	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 18 0
2 Sauce Ladles do. ..	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon, do.	0 7 0	0 10 6	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do. ..	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 8
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, do. ..	0 3 6	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, do. ..	0 9 0	1

Miscellaneous.

SLATES, TIMBER, SEWER PIPES, FLUE LINING, PLASTERING & SLATING LATHS, FIRE BRICKS, RIDGE TILES, &c., &c.
For Sale, on very moderate terms, at the LIFFEY SAW MILLS, 12, & 13, SIR JOHN ROGERSON'S QUAY.

TO SERVANTS WANTING SITUATIONS
Advertisements for Servants in want of Situations, as inserted in the IRISH TIMES for 6d. each.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN*, A.D. 1818,
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of Her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mountings for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names Engraved on Medals and Repairs neatly executed. A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.
Please observe, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres	One p.m., July 8.
America (New Yoek and Bahamas	Six p.m., July 10.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., July 11.
Australia and New Zealand *via* Southampton; India (Bombay) *via* Southampton	One p.m., July 11.
America (New York)	One p.m., July 12.
Canada, by Canadian packet ...	Six p.m., July 12.
America (Boston) and Bermdda ...	Six p.m., July 13.
Portugal	One p.m., July 17.
Australia and New Zealand, *via* Marseilles, India (Bombay) *via* Marseilles)	Six p.m., July 17.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* *via* Southampton	One p.m., June 19.
America (New York), Canada, by Canadian packet	Six p.m., July 19.
America (New York)	Six p.m., July 22.
West Coast of Africa	Six p.m., July 23.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., July 25.
India (Bombay), *via* Southamyton. America (New York). Spain and Portugal	One p.m., July 26.
West Indies and Pacific, Spain and Canada, by Canadian packet ...	Six p.m., July 26.
America (Boston)	Six p.m., July 29.
France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany ...	Six p.m., daily.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by he Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwardedonly by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and paid for, at the rate of 1s. *for every such announcement.*

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JULY 8.

IT is commonly asserted that nothing is so fallacious as figures, and that the same statistics can, by a little ingenuity, be made to prove the most conflicting conclusions. Reflections of this kind are, of course, somewhat superficial, in as much as the fallaciousness complained of does not arise from the fact that the *data* of the question are presented to us in a numerical form, but that other and more important *data*, numerical or not, are kept out of view. Still there is so much truth in the allegation as to justify the caution with which intelligent people usually receive doctrines which have no kind of evidence to support them but a parade of statistical tables. Where the figures contradict notorious facts, where they establish conclusions essentially improbable and opposed to the everyday experience of reasonable people, a strong and natural suspicion will arise that the accounts have been "cooked," and the figures ingeniously manipulated so as to issue in a predetermined result. Under these circumstances, the proper course to pursue is to endeavour to reconcile arithmetic with common sense, or conflicting statistics with each other by a broader and more thorough investigation of the whole question,

These remarks are suggested by the dispute still pending between Mr. Arnott, M.P., and the Poor Law Commissioners, relative to the state of the children in the Cork workhouse. Our readers will recollect that early in last April Mr. Arnott, having minutely inspected the workhouse, ended his visit by placing on the visitors' book a statement which was of too important a character to be ignored by the gnardians. As this statement has been reprinted in every journal in the United Kingdom, we may presume that the startling, or to use the Commissioners' phrase, the "incredible" revelations it contained, respecting the state of the children in the house, are now familiar to all readers. "Incredible" as the mayor's assertions were, however, they received speedy corroboration from witnesses of the highest authority. On the 4th of April, Dr. Callanan, beyond question the most eminent physician in Cork, visited the house, and formed precisely the same opinions as to the condition and treatment of the pauper children, as the Mayor had formed on the 6th. At the the end of April the Protestant Bishop of Cork, a remarkably cool-headed, though by no means a cold-hearted man, visited the house, and came to the same conclusion as Dr. Callanan. A public investigation was called for, and the Poor Law Commissioners sent down their Inspector, Dr. Brady, to hold one. At this investigation evidence was tendered by clergyman, doctors, officials of the house, superiors of Monastery Schools, and every kind of witness that could be safely accepted as an authority as to the condition of the poor of Cork, whether inside the house or out of it. The witnesses were selected, with the two exceptions of Dr. Callanan and the Bishop of Cork, by the guardians or by Dr. Brady. The testimony thus adduced in the main confirmed Mr. Arnott's statements; entirely confirmed them we should say, were it not for the contrary evidence of two respectable physicians, Drs. Harvey and Edward Townsend, who made a special examination of the children at the request of the Board, and who arrived at conclusions highly favourable to the administration of the Guardians.

Sometime in May, Dr. Brady made his report, and the public were surprised to observe that while that report entirely discredited the evidence of the Mayor and of the great body of witnesses who had appeared at the investigation, the *suggestions* of the Mayor as to an improved dietary and other particulars were all adopted to the fullest extent. If we are to believe Dr. Brady's report, the only witnesses whose evidence was worth a rush were Drs. Harvey and Edward Townsend; yet these are precisely the two gentlemen whose opinions are to be entirely disregarded in the new code of pauper treatment! "I did not remark," says Dr. E. Townsend, "that the children were stunted in growth. I never saw more beautiful children in my life than were in the infant school; the girls from nine to fifteen are by no means badly developed; the boys were not as fine and healthy as the girls, but they were remarkably clean and well cared for." Again, in their written report, Drs. Townsend and Harvey declare, "The children, up to a certain period of life, are remarkably healthy in appearance; the countenance florid; the muscular system well developed; *finer* children we have never seen than in the class from two to nine." Now, if Doctor Brady believes all this why does he recommend a radical change in the diet? Could language more emphatic and more *couleur de rose* be employed were Drs. Townsend and Harvey describing the appearance of the children selected from the most favoured circles, and including the competitors at the late American baby show? To improve the dietary of a happy group like this seems to us something like painting the lily and gilding refined gold. Equally surprising to us is the fact deposed to by the gentlemen in question, in another part of their report:—that of the 539 happy, vigorous, and well-fed cherubs whom they examined, only 310 are classed by them as healthy: 105, or nineteen and a-half per cent. being affected more or less with scrofula, 40, or nearly eight per cent. "labouring under affections of the eyes or lids; and 94 under other diseases." This seems to us a large proportion of disease in so healthy a community.

On the 1st of June, shortly after Dr. Brady had made his Report to the Commissioners, the latter published a pamphlet in the form a Letter to the Guardians of the Cork Union. This document purports to advise the Guardians as to certain changes required in the Cork Workhouse, additional to those recommended in the dietary by Dr. Brady; but the real gist of it is to defend the whole poor-house system against the attack made on it by Mr. Arnott. Another pamphlet has just been issued in reply by the latter, and it is to the extraordinary discrepancies between the statements, and especially the statistics, of these two publications that we invite attention on the present occasion.

One of the principal questions upon which Mr. Arnott and the Commissioners are at issue is as to the rate of mortality among the pauper children. The Commissioners estimate it as four per cent. per annum. Mr. Arnott raises this number to no less than 20! Results so widely different manifestly spring from different methods of calculation; and accordingly we find that in two important respects, Mr. Arnott's method differs from that adopted by his oppoopponents. Mr. Arnott takes as his basis of calculation the statistics of the last seven years: viz., from 25th March, 1852, to 25th March, 1859. The Commissioners confine themselves to a single year; that namely which terminates on the 16th April, 1859.

It is remarkable that had they adhered to their Inspector's date of the 25th of March, the percentage on 1859 would have been not *four* per cent, but *five and a half*, and had they extended their view to the whole of the eight years instead of confining it to the last of the series, the average would have been not five and a half, but upwards of *twelve*. We shall merely remark on this selection of a favourable date and period, that it is a circumstance that does not tend to inspire confidence in the Commissioners' fairness. Even twelve per cent. is, however, a long way from Mr. Arnott's twenty, and manifestly points to a difference in the method of calculation even more important than that which we have just indicated. This second difference consists in this, that while Mr. Arnott includes *infants* in his calculation, the Commissioners exclude them on the ground that "it is not pretended that the dietary has any injurious effect on the health of this class." Why infants should not be taken notice of in a question of mortality among poor-house children we should have found it difficult to conjecture, had not the Commissioners informed us. Unfortunately, however, the reason alleged by them, even supposing it could pass as a sufficient one, has none but a fictitious existence. Mr. Arnott did and does pretend that a want of proper nutriment is the cause of the prevailing scrofula and the excessive mortality among the children. He never said that that want was exactly contemporaneous with the diseases which it ultimately provoked; on the contrary he was manifestly of opinion that the constitutions of the children were slowly undermined, and that the process may have begun before the age of two years was attained. Even if Mr. Arnott had committed such a blunder as to suppose that the scrofulous taint had no connexion with the food given in infancy, it would ill become the Commissioners to avail themselves of the mistake, palpable to every mother in the land, for the purpose of throwing out of view the important facts connected with the mortality of workhouse infants. We have no objection to separate the case of the infants from that of the children, but we do not see what the Commissioners will gain by the expedient. The rate of mortality of the latter class will be somewhat diminished, but that of the former will be *pro tanto* increased. Here are the whole facts of the case, as we have calculated them from the statistics furnished by Dr. Brady himself:—

Average Annual Mortality in Cork Union for eight years, terminating April 25, 1859, on each 100 residents in the House.

Infants.	2 to 5.	5 to 9.	9 to 15.
110.	24.	16.	8.

Now, it has been stated by the eminent actuary, John Craig, Esq., of the Bank of Ireland, on the authority of the Carlisle, Northampton, and other Tables, that in a similar population outside the Workhouse the rate of mortality for each of the above ages, is respectively 12, 5, 2, and 1. Hence we learn, that of the growing lads and girls in the Cork Union between the ages of 9 and 15, *eight* times as many die in the year as are due to the laws of mortality prevailing in their own rank of life. The favoured class, from 5 to 9, fall likewise eight times as fast as their coevals outside, while, even with the rosy little pets whose condition inspired Drs. Harvey and Edward Townsend with such amiable gratification, Death is five times as busy as he ought to be. As to the infants, whom the Commissioners deemed it important to keep out of view, in the particular year they selected for their case, we find that, one year with another, nine of them die in the Workhouse for every one which would die in the unwholesome garrets and cabins of the Cork labouring class.

There are many other discrepancies between the two pamphlets now before the public, on which some explanation will be necessary in order to clear the subject of the confusion in which it has been purposely involved. We have said sufficient however for the present to put our readers on their guard against official statistics; and to induce those who are interested in the question of the treatment of pauper children in the Workhouses, not to suppose that all is right in the system because those who are engaged in administering it can provide what appears to be respectable evidence in its behalf.

There are few Irishmen who are not justly proud of our national University. Nobly has she vindicated her position, in recent years, both in literature and in science. When we contemplate the vastness of our Indian dominions, and the imperative necessity which exists for their speedy organization, it is impossible to overrate the importance of the scientific study of those languages, which form the basis of, or are cognate with, the languages of the East. Not many days since we called attention to the remarkable activity with which, as compared with other institutions, Trinity College appears of late to have cultivated the subjects to which we have just alluded, as evidenced by the publication, almost simultaneously, of valuable works, bearing upon the study of Arabic, Chaldee, and Hebrew, and the indications which are afforded of the zeal with which the treasures of Sanscrit lore will soon be explored. As regards mathematical and physical science, we assert, without fear of contradiction, but at the same time without desiring in the least to detract from the merits of the two great English Universities, that during the last eight years the world is indebted, for a majority of the largest and most valuable contributions, to the University of Dublin.

We heartily congratulate the University, and the public generally, upon the marked success which has in one respect attended the reforms introduced last year under the auspices of Lord Derby's Government. Fellowships in Trinity College have risen fifty per cent. in value, and has become again what it once was, and what it never should have ceased to be, the first literary prize in the United Kingdom. And it is well it should be so. The most distinguished students of the University had ceased to regard Fellowship as worth the time and toil which were required for its attainment, and either preferred to take their chance of success at the Bar, or sought Professorships in the Queen's University, or appointments in the Civil Service of India. Under these circumstances it was inevitable that the ranks of the Fellows, as vacancies occurred, must be recruited from men of an inferior grade, to whose care should be confided the future interests of the Church, the Bar, and the Medical talent of Ireland. The consequence is obvious. There is not a graduate throughout the land who would not have been injured, be he clergyman, or barrister, or physician, or mere country gentleman; for his degree, a possession which he had fairly and honourably earned, had become depreciated in value. There were some individuals who opposed these reforms, and a few who lent them but a feeble and vacillating support. We are unwilling to question the disinterestedness of the motives of the former, nor do we desire to reprobate the want of moral courage exhibited by the latter. We are content with the now acknowledged and undeniable fact that a permanent good has been effected.

The *Times* on the Marylebone Election:—

The 21,000 electors of Marylebone had yesterday to decide between the comparative merits of Colonel Dickson, Major Lyon, and Lord Fermoy. When one thinks of the perplexity with which any ordinary man with a conscience and understanding would approach so great a task, one knows not whether to be appalled at the immense aggregate of human indecision to be worked out, or gratified to think that the labour was largely shared. For our part, we frankly confess ourselves wholly incompetent to the task. We cannot even say that we should be prepared to decide which of these three was the best candidate, which the worst, or which less indifferent than the other two. Yet 21,000 men were supposed to rack their brains for the elements of this important comparison. Doubtless it is in anticipation of difficulties of this sort that the inhabitants of Marleybone are not quite so ambitious of the suffrage as their fellow-countrymen elsewhere. At least 10,000 householders of Marylebone—we believe nearer 20,000—are not registered. When so many people take this practical estimate of their political privileges they are likely to be right. It is a great confirmation that of the 21,000 who take the trouble to be registered not a third took the trouble to vote. In the present instance they had both to weigh similar, and decide between conflicting, pretensions. All the candidates were Liberals, they told us; but the history of their Liberalism and the proofs of it were not the same; and if we attempt to inquire we find ourselves invaded by a scepticism unfavourable to any positive result.

All the three candidates pursued the same mode of recommending themselves—doubtless that which is best suited to the latitude of Marylebone. After a word or two in his own praise, each proceeded to distribute round abuse on his two opponents. Colonel Dickson claimed the friendship of Mr. Edwin James; Lord Fermoy was authenticated by Mr. Cobden. After the display of these vouchers, Colonel Dickson said he was a Freetrader and a Liberal; he was not a bit of a Tory; he would give a vote to anybody who deserved it, and was for the Ballot. Lord Fermoy, he said, was a bad voter, and could not mend that without becoming a bad Irish landlord. Lord Fermoy, he further said, is opposed to a standing army. What is worse, he affirmed roundly that Lord Fermoy denies his religion, and is an interested renegade. As for Major Lyon, the worst the Colonel can say of him is that he is a member of the "serious family." When it came to the Major's turn to speak he asserted his political creed in very similar terms. The only noticeable points are that he is against Parliamentary grants to the schools of different sects, and would never dissociate education from religion; and while he goes for the Ballot, it is on the singular and not very intelligible condition that it should be compulsory. If that mean that to declare one's vote is to be an offence at law, and punishable by fine or imprisonment, then adieu to Major Lyon as far as we are concerned. He too charged Lord Fermoy with falsehood and imposture. Thus heralded by his two antagonists, Lord Fermoy announced himself as the only true Liberal. The other two, he intimated, are impostors. He is himself a Radical, an out-and-out Reformer, and a good deal more. He soon reduced to a proper level the pretensions of his opponents, and gave the people of Marylebone to understand that their credulity had been shamefully practised upon, and that they would be most egregious dupes if they returned anybody but himself. When the three candidates came thus in the guise of policemen and each warned these unhappy householders that the others were only burglars in disguise, what was Marylebone to do? How was it to decide which was the real detective, and which the real housebreaker? One is only reminded of those countries where the Gendarme and the bandit is the same man, only under different circumstances. If the Government can retain him, he is a good subject, and will do anything he is told to do; if not he turns robber. His function is either to pillage or to protect; it is a matter of indifference which, but he must do one or the other.

It must be admitted that if the task which devolved on these unfortunate electors in this unusually warm weather calls for our pity, it had its cheerful side. If all the candidates pay alike, there ought, on the usual estimatee of expences of an election for Maylebone to have been nearly 20,000*l.* spent in the borough, which happens to be an average of a sovereign a-head for the electors or threes overeigns for the proportion that came to the poll. How the money is applied or whogets it are matters past scrutiny, and will never be known. All we know is that the borough of Marylebone is never so nappy as when it gets a candidate to come forward and add to his perplexities. Indeed, it is evident to the most cursory observer that a Marylebone election is a grand and costly ceremonial. The objects of the battle may not be so evident; there may not be more to choose between the claims of the Colonel, the Major, and the Lord, than between those of the French and the Austrians in another field; but the Marylebone Idea is something more genial and hospitable than mere profit; it likes the gentlemen who "come among us and spend their money." Village and town are much of a sameness in this respect. Every heart is glad at the sight of the man who plants himself and his money-bags among a poor, needy population, and flings the gold about. It falls like a shower on a thirsty land, and everybody feels the better for it, even if he has not a yard of land to be watered. Lord Fermoy is probably hailed as if from heaven every time he drops upon his Irish property. Human nature is the same everywhere, and the people of Marylebone were just as pleased when he announced himself as a candidate, set a score or two committees sitting, opened as many taps, and set liquor, messengers, cabs and tradesmen all on the run. There is no bribery in Marylebone. Who could bribe 20,000 people? If he could he would soon find them 40,000. But everybody and everything has its price; a nd the price of a seat for Marylebonc is £6,000.

The *Daily News* on Mrs. Swinfen's case:—

This famous case of Mrs. Swinfen has not only taught counsel a useful lesson, it has also conferred upon judges a similar benefit. Arrangements and references are favourite themes of judicial eloquence; nor is it unusual find suitors driven to adopt suggestions from the Bench which their better judgment opposes, not only because of the expense they entail, but because their results are often unsatisfactory. Judges are but mortal, and every person of common sense at once understands the disadvantage of having his case tried by a man who is hungry, tired, or out of humour. To reject the advice of one who thinks himself entitled to offer it, is always somewhat dangerous; but to reject the advice of a judge on the bench, and to compel him, against his will, to write down evidence and listen to arguments, which in his opinion he might be spared, is too perilous for an anxious litigant. With a surly submission he generally succumbs, and concludes the compromise or betakes himself before the arbitrator. No one, of course, can approve of the gross attack made by that hopelessly intemperate advocate, Mr. Kennedy, upon Sir Cresswell Cresswell, in the very count of the declaration. But at the same time it is abundantly clear that that very learned person clearly intimated an opinion as to the probable result of the trial which was then pending—that he did this while sitting on the bench, and in the course of a private conversation between himself and Lord Chelmsford. Moreover it is abundantly clear that the same learned person whilst a judge of the Common Pleas saw no impropriety in discussing cases which were actually proceeding before him, and of expressing his opinion as to the probable result at the dinner table. It is certainly painful to remark upon the conduct of a man so deservedly eminent as Sir C. Cresswell. But surely it must be highly inconvenient if not indecorous for a judge to express any opinion as to the prospect of a case before it is concluded. There can be little doubt that in this case even Lord Chelmsford was considerably influenced in his conduct when he ascertained the feeling of the presiding judge. And the fact that that feeling was communicated as a private friend could only have impressed Lord Chelmsford more deeply with its sincerity. There is no need to depreciate the immense importance of that good understanding which happily exists in this country between the Bench and the Bar. But the issue which is being tried ought to be a forbidden topic. And a judge ought to refrain with the most scrupulous care from expressing any opinion in favour of one side or in favour of the other; above all, should he refrain, during any friendly intercourse with either counsel or suitor, from indulging in any such indiscretion.

The *Morning Herald* on the discussions in the Cabinet:—

The Coalition Cabinet is already amongst the breakers. On Tuesday last, when a motion was made in the House of Commons involving a fundamental change in the principles of the constitution, no cabinet minister had the courage to offer an opinion on the subject, and the motion was rejected in a house of one hundered and four members by a majority of two. This was, indeed a narrow escape, and yesterday even a worse calamity overtook the nondescript administration. On this occasion Mr. Dillwyn brought in his bill for the spoliation of endowed schools belonging to the Church of England. The measure was endorsed by Sir R. Bethell and Mr. Massey, and the second reading was moved yesterday afternoon. Sir G. C. Lewis, in spite of the array of ministerial authorities marshalled in favour of this iniquitous measure, proposed that it should be withdrawn, and the subject referred to a select committee. Mr. Bright seizing the opportunity for inflicting a blow on the cabinet, commenced upon the divisions on the ministerial bench, where, as he said "somebody differed from somebody else," and expressed a wish that his honourable friend would divide the house, in order to see whether members of the government would, at this first great division, vote on different sides of the same question. The second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of 219 against 192. Mr. Gladstone deserted his new allies, and walked into the lobby with the minority. After the division the victorious party raised the cry of "No surrender," and in spite of Sir G. C. Lewis's motion, that the bill should be referred to a select committee, the debate was adjourned to this day. This is the first time that the House of Commons has denied to the Church of England the right that it accords to members of other religious denominations. We do not therefore wonder at the confusion which the motion has caused in the ministerial ranks, ann the perplexities to which it will in all probability give rise.

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.
THE QUEEN'S PRIVY COUNCIL.
Buckingham Palace, Thursday.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon. It was attended by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Earl Granville, Lord President; Lord Campbell, the Lord Chancellor; the Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal; Visconut Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury; Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for War; the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India; the Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the Admiralty; the Earl of Elgin, Postmaster General; Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; and the Marquis of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse.

The Education Committee was appointed.

Earl Granville Viscount Palmeraton, the Duke of Newcastle, and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert had audiences of the Queen.

The King of the Belgians, the Prince Consort, and the Count of Flanders visited the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, yesterday morning.

The Queen, attended by the Hon. Mary Bulteel, and Col. F. H. Seymour, visited the Duchess of Sutherland in the afternoon at Stafford House.

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded Viscountess Jocelyn Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen.

FOREIGN COURTS.

Berlin, Sunday.

The Dowager Empress of Russia arrived here yesterday, accompanied by the Princes Charles, Albrecht, and Adalbert, who had met her at Swinemunde. On arriving at Stettin her Majesty was received by the Prince Regent of Prussia and by Prince Frederick Charles, all of whom accompanied her to Petsdam, where she was received by the King and Queen of Prussia, and the other members of the Royal family, and was thence conducted to Sans Souci, where her Majesty took up her residence in the new apartments of the Palace. The greater portion of her suite went to Kiel on their way to Ema.

London, Thursday.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, attended by Lady Geraldine Somerset and Major Home Purves, honoured the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer with their company at dinner last evening.

The Duke of Hamilton has left town for Paris, and after passing a few days in the French capital, his grace departs to join the Duchess and family at Baden-Baden.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester received a distinguished party at dinner on Tuesday evening, at their mansion in Stanhope-street, May-fair.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde will leave town on the 20th inst., for Portumna Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Cork will leave town in a few days, for Marston House, Somersetshire.

The Earl and Countess of Dunraven have left town for their seat in Ireland.

The Earl of Carlisle will arrive in Dublin to assume the government of this country on Monday next, the 11th instant.

Sir Richard and Lady Musgrave and family have left Mount Rivers, Cappoquin, for their summer residence at Grange, near Youghal.

Richard Musgrave, jun., Esq., and family have left Toureen for the summer, and are gone to Ardmore.

The handsome marine residence lately built at Ardmore by the Rev. Thomas Thirkill has been taken by Richard Chearnley, Esq., of Salterbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have left Clonskeagh Castle for Bray Head, the seat of Charles Putland, Esq.

Sir Arthur Magenis leaves town towards the close of the month to enter on his duties as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Naples.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.---Baron Hughes will go with Judge Perrin on the north-west circuit. As his patent as Baron has not been completed, he has been added to the circuit commission by a commission of association. Sergeant O'Hagan succeeds to the second Sergeantcy, on the promotion of Judge Berwick. His call in court has consequently been delayed until the new patents have been received.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL.---Departures--Captain and Mrs. Pigott Beamish, for Bray; the Rev. Mr. Cornish and friends, for Killarney; Mr. and Mrs. Walker, for Cork; William Alexander, Esq., and Miss Alexander, of Edinburgh, for the West: Mr. and Mrs. Spencer West, for Killarney.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Marquess of Northampton, and Miss Vyner, daughter of Mr. and Lady Mary Vyner, and granddaughter of the Earl de Grey, was solemnised on Tuesday, at Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, by special license. A large family circle assembled at Castle Ashby to be present at the nuptial ceremony, including the Earl de Grey, Earl and Countess of Ripon, the Countess of Cowper and Ladies Cowper, the Earl Cowper, Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Dickens, Lady Marian Alford, the Earl of Brownlow, Hon. Mr. Cust, Miss Clephane, Mr. and Mrs. Dickens, Lord and Lady William Compton, Lord and Lady Alwyn Compton, &c. The church was tastefully adorned with ivy and white lilies, and was crowded on the interesting occasion. The Rev. George Spencer Cautley officiated at the religious rite. After the ceremony the wedding party partook of an elegant breakfast in Castle Ashby. The Earl de Grey and other connections of both families left for town in the evening.

RECEPTION OF THE EARL AND THE COUNTESS OF EGLINTON AT KILWINNING.

The ancient town of Kilwinning was last night the scene of unusual animation and rejoicing, on the occasion of the arrival from Ireland of the Earl and Countess of Eglinton. The esteem in which his lordship is generally held, especially in Ayrshire, is well known, and in no quarter of the county is this feeling more ardent than in Kilwinning. Accordingly, when it was known that the earl was to arrive there yesterday, a desire became universal to mark the occasion in such a way as might demonstrate, not only the attachment of the people to his lordship, but likewise how cordially they welcomed, for the first time, her to whom he had been so lately united in marriage, the Lady Adela Capel, daughter of the Earl of Essex. These demonstrations were varied. From the railway station to Eglinton Castle, decorations, tasteful and striking, met the eye; business was in great measure suspended; the people, in holiday attire, thronged the streets, and crowded the windows; bands of music paraded the town, and there were ringing of bells and firing of cannon. The preparations at the station were in a style extremely creditable to the taste of Mr. Clarke, the stationmaster. A platform, covered with crimson cloth, was in readiness, on which the earl and countess might pass to their carriage from the train, on the arrival of the latter from Ardrossan. From this point, on either side of the road, fir and spruce trees and shubbery had been temporarily planted, so as to form an avenue all the way to the entrance gate, over which an arch was thrown, composed of evergreens and flowers, and surmounted by a floral crown, with the word "Welcome" placed conspicuously in front and rear. Numerous flags likewise floated from several different points at the station. The Winton Arms Inn (Mr. Conn's) had a very tasteful display of flags and evergreens, and from the inn onwards the town presented a profusion of decoration. The part known as "The Byres," was extremely gay in appearance, the warehouse and residence of Mr. R. Wylie, manufacturer, the entrance to the manse, the Commercial Bank of Scotland and other buildings had each their display either of evergreens and flowers or flags, one of the latter of which, high above all, was placed on the tower adjoining the Abbey ruins. From the house of Mr. Reid, bowmaker, a flag was hung, on which was the figure of an archer drawing his bow, with the motto "Garde Bien" underneath, and farther up the names of Eglinton and Essex, with the words "Welcome." Mr. Reid's taste was likewise shown to advantage in a most imposing arch erected over the street at the Eglinton Arms Inn (Mr. Morris's), over which were placed the Eglinton Arms, and in front, in large floral letters, the word "Welcome." Beyond this, a line of leaves was thrown across the street, attached to which was a stripe of cloth bearing the word "Welcome" in the centre, and at either end a coloured representation of two hearts united. Another arch of branches and flowers was raised between Mr. Kerr's house and the Masonic Lodge, over which was placed a banneret, with the words "The Mother Lodge of Scotland," while underneath was a representation on cloth, of a coronet, with the names of Eglinton and Essex, and the motto "Garde Bien." Eastward of this, opposite Wood Wynd, Mr. Gemmell had caused a large tin "yett" to be suspended by means of ropes, on the bars of which was painted, in black, the following couplet:—

No gates nor bars shall hinder you;
Our noble lord, you're welcome through.

The Orange and Gardeners' Lodges, and the Abstinance Societies in the place, displayed their various flags, and the old Cross was decorated with branches. On the bridge over the river Garnock a large and beautiful arch was erected, and another smaller one was thrown over the entrance to the mansion of Mr. Kenneth, on the road to Eglinton Castle. At the entrance immediately in front of the castle, a magnificent arch was erected, surmounted by a rich floral crown, with a large thistle of evergreens and flowers on either side, besides a number of flags. The grounds around the castle were in beautiful condition. At six o'clock the bells of Kilwinning Tower commence dringing. Formerly there was only one bell in the tower, but about three months ago there was added a new bell, "St. Winning's" of rich and powerful tone, cast by Mr. Hendrie, founder, Kilwinning, and understood to be the heaviest in Ayrshire, the weight being 23¼ cwt. A cannon, which Mr. Hendrie had placed in a field adjoining the railway station, also began firing about the same time, at intervals; two flute bands commenced their marches through the town, and the Kilwinning Instrumental Band took up its position at the railway station, towards which great numbers thronged, among whom were several of his lordship's tenantry, and people from neighbouring localities, chiefly Irvine, to witness the hearty reception which the inhabitants of Kilwinning were prepared to give to the Lord Eglington and his lady on their arrival. The earl and countess left Dublin by railway yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, for Belfast, from which they were conveyed by the government steamer Black Eagle to Ardrossan, at which manifestations of rejoicing, in the shape of various devices and a liberal display of bunting, were likewise numerous, and where they were received by Provost Barr, Robert Gairdner, Esq., factor to the earl, and others. They reached Kilwinning at half-past eight, accompanied by Lord Dunlow, and were received by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, parish minister, Kilwinning: Miss Campbell, Miss Grace, Rev. R. A. Gillespie, Rev. James Allan, Messrs. Conn, Weir, and other gentlemen. The cheering of the assembled spectators was most enthusiastic, and amidst it the party drove off, passing through the town at a slow pace to Eglinton Castle. There was nothing in the way of presenting addresses on the occasion, it being, we believe, the wish of his lordship that all such formalities should be avoided.—*North British Mail.*

University Intelligence

OXFORD, JULY 6.

One of the finest, but hottest, Commemoration-days ever known has just terminated. The proceedings have been so often described, and had so little that was novel about them, that we feel released from the necessity of reporting them at any length. From 9 to 10 o'clock the usual streams of gaily-attired ladies and more soberly-arrayed gownsmen were seen flocking from all quarters towards the theatre, the approaches to which were thrown open at 10. The ladies' and undergraduates' galleries filled rapidly, and before many minutes had passed the occupants of the latter began to give evidence of a power of lung which must have been very re-assuring to anxious mammas and sisters. Various names were given which the Masters and strangers who were still detained without could not catch, but which seemed alternately to elict cheers and groans of a very marked character. At a quarter-past ten the Masters were allowed to enter, when the area was soon filled with a sombre male crowd, which contrasted remarkably with the bright circlet of white and lilac in which it was set. The ordinary cry arose against a few unconscious strangers who retained their hats—a cry frequently recurring, and sometimes pursued with a pertinacity which was wearying, and which seemed principally to annoy the fair spectators to whom the homage of bared heads was considered due. The gallantry of the Oxonian youth is undeniable, and was abundantly evidenced, not only by the questionable politeness to which we have alluded, but by more direct and open compliment. "The ladies in green," "in blue," and "in pink" were successively given out, and applauded with shouts elsewhere unknown, and only rivalled by each other. The undergraduates evidently felt themselves especially indebted to those whose choice of a gay colour relieved the almost uniform white and *mauve* which clothed the semicircle. Loyalty and gallantry united to produce loud and frequent cheers for "the Queen," but equal popularity did not seem to attach to Her Majesty's Ministers. Three groans were given for "Lord Palmerston," and Mr. Gladstone's name, which was continually given out by one side or the other, elicited a mingled storm of cheers and groans, wherein it was a difficult to say which preponderated. Mr. Cobden was heartily groaned at, while Lords Derby and Stanley were cheered with much zeal. Groans were given for the Emperor of the French, and mingled cheers and groans for the Emperor of Austria. Some warm feeling was shown with respect to the late election. "The Marquis of Chandos" was loudly cheered, as was Mr. Mansel, the chairman of his committee, while "the Chairman of Mr. Gladstone's Committee" obtained only a feeble tribute. A very warm reception was accorded to the name of "the Bishop of Oxford," which was given several times. "The Bishop of Chichester" was also a favourite, while groans and hisses followed the name of his recent antagonist, "Mr. Golightly."

The most interesting part of the proceedings is always the presentation for the honorary degrees, which on this occasion was limited to six persons. Three of these were "Indian Heroes"—Sir J. Lawrence, Sir A. Wilson, and Colonel Greatbed—and to them chief applause was accorded, the lion's share being very justly assigned to Sir John. His reception was—even among Oxford receptions—remarkable and will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. The whole theatre rose—the doctors waved their caps like undergraduates—ladies clapped their small hands with all their might—the area was a sea of waving arms—the undergraduates cheered as young lungs only can. Sir Archdale Wilson received an ovation only second to this; and Colonel Greathed was heartily welcomed. The reception of Lord Justice Inglis, of Professor Boole and of Mr. Panizzi was more of the ordinary cast though the evident *bonhomie* of the last and his Italian name, which kindled the feelings of "the friends of Italy," procured him an *accueil* which was peculiarly warm and good-humoured. The recitation of the prizes was for the most part tame. The only exception was in the case of the Newdigate, which appeared to be a fairly good poem, and which was delivered with spirit by Mr. Aglen, of University College. The subject—"Lucknow"—harmonized well with the occasion, when Oxford was delighting to honour the heroes of the recent mutinies. Hearts were evidently touched by many of the allusions, and, if we do not misjudge countenances, more than one veteran found it difficult to retain command over his feelings. The assemblage dispersed at about a quarter to one and the visitors drawn to Oxford on the occasion received a welcome and a most hospitable reception at the various college halls.

Among the distinguished persons present were Lord Carnarvon, who was admitted and took the oaths as High Steward, the Bishop of Brisbane, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Edwardes, D.C.L.; Mr. Talbot, late secretary to Lord Canning; Dr. Temple, of Rugby; Dr. Holden, Mr. T. D. Acland, D.C.L.; &c. as well as most of the Canons of Christ Church and heads of Colleges.

In the afternoon a musical entertainment was given by the Apollo Lodge of Freemasons, in New College Gardens, which was very generally attended by the visitors, who had the treat of hearing the excellent singing of the Orpheus Glee Union, and were otherwise entertained most hospitably.

A third public ball to night will bring the festivities to a close, and conclude what most persons must have felt to be a very delightful week.—*Times.*

The Army.

Movements of troops for India have taken place from Warley Barracks, Essex, during the last few days. On Saturday a party of 200 Artillerymen left, and yesterday a further draught took their departure. They will be followed by others on Saturday, and altogether no less than 700 will be embarked for India.

Yesterday afternoon the wounded and disabled Indian troops, 129 men of all ranks, with 16 women and children, who arrived at Gravesend from Calcutta in the East India troopship Octavia, 1,500 tons, Commander Dale, reached Fort Pitt Hospital, Chatham.

The depot battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, on Monday, mustered on Woolwich Common, and

verpool at six p.m. News all anticipated by North Briton. The city of Washington cleared out of harbour at four p.m. for New York.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

DIVORCE COURT.

Lord CHELMSFORD drew attention to the arrears and press of business in the Divorce Court, and entered into some details on the subject. As at present constituted the court suffered in dignity, and it would have been far better if an independent court had been established with a regular staff of judges.

Lord Cranworth, Lord Brougham, the Earl of Wicklow, and the Lord Chancellor, made some observations on the same subject, the latter observing that the present court was one of experiment, and that a bill for its improvement had been prepared.

MILITARY AND RIFLE CORPS (IRELAND).

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY inquired whether it was the intention of government to embody additional Irish militia regiments. It would seem that volunteer rifle corps in that country had not met with their sanction, which rendered it the more necessary to establish a sufficient militia force, that the defences of Ireland might be put upon an equal footing with those of England.

After some remarks from the Marquis of Clanricarde and Lord Bandon,

The Earl of RIPON said that it was not at present in contemplation to increase the militia force in Ireland; at the same time it was not intended to disembody any of the militia regiments. The government did not at present see any reason for promoting the establishment of rifle corps in Ireland; but it was as attentively engaged preparing for its defence as for any part of the united kingdom.

After some further discussion the subject dropped, and the house then adjourned at a quarter past seven, p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

Lord A. Paget took his seat for Lichfield, Lord Fermoy for Marylebone, and Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald for Ennis.

COUNTY RATES (IRELAND).

Mr. HASSARD asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he intended to act on the proposition contained in the report of the Select Committee on County Rates, Ireland, presented in July, 1850, and if he intended to take a vote in the estimates for that purpose.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said communications were now in progress between the Home and the Irish Government, but no definite conclusions had been arrived at.

REFORM OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Mr. J. LOCKE asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it is the intention of her Majesty's government to bring in a bill during the present session for the reform of the Corporation of London, and if so, whether such bill will be in accordance with the report of the Royal Commissioners.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said it was their intention to introduce a bill this session. Subsequently to the commission there had been a select committee on the subject, in conformity with the recommendation of which the bill should be prepared.

STATUTE LAW COMMISSION.

Mr. LOCKE KING asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether the Statute Law Commission is or is not in existence, whether Mr. B. Ker is still a paid Commissioner, and if not on what day his salary ceased.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that the commission was still in existence, but Mr. Ker was not now a paid commissioner.

RATING OF PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr. ANGERSTEIN asked the First Lord of the Treasury if it was his intention to introduce a bill for the rating of public establishments.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said there was a difficulty in the matter, and he was not prepared at present to introduce a bill, but he hoped to make an amicable arrangement with those parishes where complaints now existed. The non-rating of public buildings could be carried into effect by a simple vote of the house, without further appeal to the Legislature.

ALLEGED ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

Mr. KINGLAKE asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether regard for the public service makes it expedient to withhold the answers of Sir J. Crampton to the despatches dated respectively the 25th and 29th March last, in which Lord Malmesbury directed inquiry to be made concerning the alleged engagements between Russia and France.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he could only find one despatch on the subject, which was dated the 8th of May. It contained nothing beyond what had already been communicated to the public.

THE RECENT EVENTS AT PERUGIA.

Mr. RICH asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he had received any despatches relative to the recent events at Perugia, and if so whether he would lay the same on the table, or state the substance of them to the house.

Lord J. RUSSELL said two despatches had been received at the Foreign Office. It was said that the occurrences at Perugia had been much exaggerated, and he had directed further inquiry to be made; so, until he had received further accounts he could not consent to the production of the despatches.

TRANSFER OF LAND COURTS, IRELAND.

Mr. GRIFFITHS asked the Attorney-General for Ireland whether he intended to recommend the Government to equalize the suitors' per-centage in the transfer of Land Courts in Ireland down to the rate payable on amounts not exceeding £10.

Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD said the power of Government in the matter depended on the contingency that the reduced per centage could meet the expenses of the court. He reviewed his former opintons on this subject, but he could not propose any measure till he had communicated with the judges.

STANDARD OF ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

Colonel NORTH asked the late Secretary of State for War if it be true that the standard of examination for admission into the army had been lowered from time to time by order of the Secretary for War.

General PEEL emphatically denied he had made any alteration in the subject of examination, and declared that on all occasions he had conformed to the opinion of the Council of Education.

SEIZURE OF THE SHIP LAUREL.

Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR asked the Vice-President of the Board of Trade whether it was true that the ship Laurel, laden with guano, had been seized at Baltimore, and if he was informed as to the circumstances attending the seizure, and whether he was in a position to state the grounds upon which such seizure is justified by the American authorities.

Mr. WILSON explained the circumstances of the transaction, and said that directions had been issued to prevent further infractions of the rights of British ships.

THE GALWAY TRANSATLANTIC CONTRACT.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for a select committee to inquire into the manner in which contracts extending over periods of years have, from time to time, been formed or modified by her Majesty's government with various steam-packet companies for the conveyance of the mails by sea, and likewise into any agreements and arrangements which have been adopted at the public charge, actual or prospective, for the purpose of telegraphic communication, and to report their opinion thereupon to the house, together with any recommendation as to rules to be observed hereafter by the government on making contracts for services which have not yet been sanctioned by Parliament, or which extended over a series of years, with powers to report from time to time. He said that the progress of the system had been such as to virtually oust the House of Commons from their control over a very extensive and critical branch of public expenditure (hear, hear). It had been carried out without either the guidance of that house or public opinion. It had further excited the jealousy of private persons, on whose account inquiry ought to be made, that it might be ascertained whether these jealousies were just or not. The expenditure on contracts amounted to 988,488*l.*, and a further increase was demanded for next year. The time, he contended, was now come for careful, complete, and impartial investigation. Amongst the earliest subjects for inquiry would be that of the transit service from Galway, though it was not on this special account that he proposed the appointment of the committee.

Mr. S. HERBERT protested against re-opening the question of the contracts for the services between England and Ireland, which would fill the Irish public with apprehension and dismay.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE, in expressing his approval of the object and the appointment of the proposed Committee, entered into some details of the progress of public contracts. He would have the inquiry as wide as possible. He thought that the principles under which contracts were granted ought to be examined. He promised all the assistance in the power of the Opposition towards furthering the objects of the Committee.

After some discussion on points of detail connected with several routes, and approving of the motion,

Mr. GEORGE defended the contract arrangements between England and Ireland, which stood on higher grounds than the past, and which he trusted would not be interfered with.

Lord DUNKELLIN reminded the house that the Galway Transatlantic contract had been already signed by the late Government, and had become a matter of public faith.

Mr. WILSON said there was intention on the part of the Government to disturb that contract now that it had been made.

Mr. HENLEY hoped the subject would not be narrowed to suit the wishes of certain persons.

Mr. BOUVERIE characterised the Galway contract as one of the most reckless and inconsiderate instances of waste of public money on record. The Liverpool Company had been grievously ill-treated by the late government in connection with this affair. That government acted as no gentleman would have acted in his private affairs, and had been influenced in so doing by other considerations than those of the public service. The first duty of the committee would be to inquire into the Galway contract.

Mr. HORSFALL took credit to himself for having already brought the subject before the house in the same spirit as Mr. Bouverie, but, as it was a national question, he had left it further consideration to the judgment of the house.

Mr. E. ELLIS declared great injustice had been done to Canada by the Galway subsidy. The inquiry proposed by the committee could have no practical end, and he warned the house to be careful in authorizing and abetting it. He reprobated the manner in which Mr. Cunard had been treated after his long services, and denounced the Galway contract as a gross squandering of the public money, and a scandalous job, into which it would be the first duty of the committee to inquire.

Mr. SPENCE defended the conduct of the late government with regard to the Galway contract. As to the charge that it was not put up to public competition, neither was the Cunard.

Mr. DUNCAN protested against their binding the house to a large expenditure for years to come by a single act of the Treasury.

Mr. DISRAELI said that he was quite ready to defend the Galway contract, if brought specially before the house. At present they were without both notice and papers. It would be quite competent for the house to refuse the money for the contract when the vote called for it. He said that the late Government were influenced by no considerations whatever but the advantage of the public service.

Mr. M'Mahon defended the Galway grant, and he hoped a proportion of Irish members might be put on the committee, that justice might be done to Ireland as well as Liverpool and Southampton.

After some further discussion,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, stating that such difference of opinion existed as to the Galway line he should be glad to see the matter subjected to special investigation.

The motion was then agreed to.

MANAGEMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

Sir G. C. LEWIS moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the management of highways. The bill was similar to that introduced by Mr. Hardy in the last session, and established a district management of highways.

Mr. DRUMMOND objected to the bill, on the ground of expense.

Mr. HENLEY thought that any bill of the kind ought not to pass till the opinion of the county magistrates had been obtained.

Mr. BARRY took a similar view.

Mr. HARDY supported the bill. The country had already had a full opportunity of considering, and had very generally approved of it.

After some further discussion leave was given.

Mr. COWPER moved for leave to bring in a bill to restrict the erection of permanent structures in the carriage ways of the metropolis.

No discussion took place, but a division was called for.

The motion was carried by 165 to 46.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

On the motion for the second reading of the Adulteration of Food Prevention Bill,

Mr. HARDY moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months. It really treated the public like children unable to take care of themselves.

Mr. CRAWFORD seconded the amendment.

The bill was supported by Mr. Cowper, Lord R. Cecil, Mr. Walter, Mr. Brady, and Mr. James, who contended that the existing laws required some such check.

Sir G. C. LEWIS thought many of the clauses of the bill were too stringent, and would operate as traps to the honest trader.

After some remarks from Mr DEEDES and Mr. GRIFFITH, the house divided, and the amendment was negatived by 222 to 103. The bill was then read a second time.

COURT OF PROBATE BILL.

The House went into committee on the Court of Probate Bill, enabling the Board of Works to obtain a site of the buildings of the court.

The bill passed through committee, with an additional clause proposed by Mr. Ayrton.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

The Public Health Bill and the Admiralty Bill were severally read a second and third time, and passed.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Act Amendment Bill, permitting a Roman Catholic to hold the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT said that time ought to be given to ascertain the opinion in Ireland. He moved the adjournment of the debate for a week.

Sir W. MILES likewise urged delay.

Lord PALMERSTON thought delay advisable, intending to support the bill.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE, with some degree of petulance agreed to postpone the debate on the bill till Tuesday.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

On the adjourned debate on the committal of the Endowed Schools Bill,

Mr. DILLWYN moved that the bill be referred to a select committee.

Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed the motion, demanding that the whole subject should be referred to a select committee.

Mr. HUBBARD protested against discouraging the Church of England in its educational purposes.

Mr. HARDY would permit the bill to go before a select committee, reserving to himself the power of moving instructions to it, in case its proceedings excited suspicion.

The motion was agreed to without a division.

The House then adjourned at 11.45.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE,
Friday, noon,

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA—THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.—The *Daily News* says it would be interesting to know whether the propositions for an armistice came from Austria or from a third power, for no one will suppose that it was made by France; by whomsoever made it can be accepted only for the purpose of giving scope to negociations. It is customary in circumstances like those in which we now find ourselves to recommend to the victorious party; the policy avowed by the Emperor of the French, leaves no room for this advice. This is not a war of conquest or ambition; Napoleon disavowed personal designs before he crossed the Ticino, and on the morrow of the victory of Magenta, he repeated the same solemn protestations. It was then that he proclaimed to the people of Italy," your desire of Independence so long expressed, so often decaired, will be realised if you shew yourselves worthy of it; to-morrow you will be free citizens of a great country." To violate this pledge would not be to be tolerated, and no one must ask him. To do this it is necessary for the progress of the age that Austria should be shut out of Italy. It is necessary for the tranquillity of Europe, that a strong and thoroughly national State, able to prevent the trespasses of foreigners should hold the north of Italy. If these facts are boldly recognised by the great Powers, the work of negociation will be short and beneficent.

The *Times* believes in peace and remarks that before this truce has ended the French army will be refreshed and reinforced. A fleet of gunboats will be ready for launching upon the lake that surrounds Mantua, and a great army will be ready to make its descent upon the shores of Northern Italy. Broken and despised as Austria now is she is yet better able to fight at this moment than she will be at any future time. We believe, therefore, in a peace and we believe that the path to peace will be made smooth to her, for the Emperor has won the advantage, which for the moment he proposes to himself. If this war between France and Austria is included France comes tremendous in power out of the conflict, and Austria and Europe will look on with increasing interest, much meditating on the future while she rests upon her army.

The *Post* inclines to think that the proposition for an armistice, came from the moderation of the Emperor of of the French, and is of opinion, that Austria will consent to sacrifice her Italian sway.

COUNT WALEWSKI'S CIRCULAR.

The circular first issued by Count Walewski contained the assurance that the Emperor of the French, far from desired to dispose of the territory and government of Italy as a mere successful warrior, without consulting the other European Powers, would, himself, ask for the concurrence of those Powers, in settling the affairs of the country as soon as an opportune moment arrives.

The *Daily News* says that Prussia still exercises a willingness to be associated with England and Russia, in the work of mediation, and she will not, therefore, pursue an isolated national policy.

THE WAR.

PARIS, FRIDAY MORNING, 7 o'clock a.m.—The *Moniteur* after giving the official despatch respecting the armistice, adds:—"It is necessary that the public should not misunderstand the extent of the armistice; it is limited merely to a relaxation of hostilities between the belligerent armies, which, though leaving the field open for negociations, does not enable us for the present to see how war may be terminated.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S PLAN FOR REVOLUTIONIZING HUNGARY.

The *Times* in its City article gives information obtained unexpectedly, it says, through a perfectly legitimate financial channel, respecting the Emperor's intentions with regard to Hungary, through the agency of Kossuth, who had an interview with His Imperial Majesty's before he left for Italy. The Emperor agreed to give Kossuth a corps d'armee, and arms and ammunition to any extent required. It was settled that the Emperor should issue the first proclamation to the Hungarian Nation.

THE QUEEN.—IRELAND.—The morning papers are authorised to state, that there is no truth in the report that it is the intention of the Queen to visit Ireland this year.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

The *Daily News* says it was currently reported yesterday, that Lord Chelsea, as Secretary to the British Embassy at Paris, had been recalled.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(From the Times' City Article).

The Bank was expected to make a fresh reduction in their rate of discount, and when it was found that no alteration had been announced, the market became dull. The Railway Market continues very inactive but with firm appearance, in most of the leading British Silks, an advance of ¼ to ½ per cent. has been est ablished.

DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.

Business in Stock Exchange extremely limited, Funds rather firmer and closed ⅛ p. c. higher than yesterday. British Railway Stocks firmer, some of Indian and Brazilian Railway Shares shewed heaviness. It is said that a further Loan of £5,000,000 will ere long be required for the Indian Government again. A good demand took place at Lombard-street; best bills continue to be taken at 2½ per cent. The dividend will be payable tomorrow, (Friday) The bar gold taken to the bank yesterday amounted to £5000, about £4000 in Russian coin delivered and purchased for the Continent. In the coffee market to-day a fresh decline of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. took place. Sugar was quoted 6d. per cwt. lower than on last Friday. The Directors of the North Fleet Docks have decided to abandon the undertaking the amount of capital subscribed being inadequate. Messrs. Caluda, Brothers, a Greek firm, of Manchester, shippers of Manchester goods to the Levant, have stopped payment, with liabilities estimated at 15,000*l.* or 20,000*l.*

SECOND EDITION.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE,
Half-past Four o'clock.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The Continental intelligence received this evening has lost much of its interest in consequence of the armistice. The *Moniteur d'armée* publishes the imperial decree by which a new Regiment of Algerian Sharpshooters was to be provisionally created. It is to consist of three battalions of six companies each.

ROME.

A letter from Rome, published in the *Times*, states that the Mazzinians have forged a pretended order of the Pope, as if it had been issued from the War-office directing the most severe treatment of the revolted districts.

VENICE.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that on the 3rd inst. the French fleet, consisting of 64 sail, was at no great distance from Venice.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Legion, forming at Genoa, is to be clothed like the Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian army, as it is believed the latter will not fire on men wearing the national costume.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT SOLFERINO.

The *Vienna Gazette* publishes an amended list of the killed and wounded at Solferino. As to officers, the return gives 90 killed, 414 wounded, 13 made prisoners, and 70 missing: total 587; of rank and file 2,005 killed, and 8,621 wounded; making a grand total of 11,213; nothing is said respecting the number taken prisoners. The French and Sardinians killed and wounded were 18,245. The numbers given by the Vienna journals are believed to be still below the truth.

SUMMER ASSIZES—1859,

CO. LONGFORD.

LONGFORD, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.—This day, at half-past eleven o'clock, the High Sheriff and his deputy took their place on the bench in the Crown Court, and handed the panel to the Clerk of the Crown, who called it over, and then proceeded to swear in the following grand jury:—Honorable Laurence Harman King Harman foreman; Colonel Fulke S. Greville, M.P.; Willoughby Bond, Esq., D.L.; Samuel W. Blackhall, Esq., D.L.; John H. Jessop, John Lewis O'Farrell, Henry Dopping, William Thompson, John Bond, Arthur G. Lewis, William Bond, Thomas Gosselin, Philip O'Reilly, Alexander C. Kingstone, Achmuty J. Richardson, Richard W. Bond, George W. Slator, George Eivers, William Webb, John Crawford, Henry Crawford, Michael Quinn, Michael P. Cody, Esqrs. Ralph A. Dopping Hepenstal, sheriff. Hugh Morrow, deputy-sheriff.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Ryder v. Hart.

This was a petition to have an account of what was due to the petitioner for principal, interest, and costs on foot of a debt, and secured by indenture of 16th July, 1855, for an account of what was due on the arrears of an annuity, and to have the sums found due declared, well charged, and payable out of the pension of the resonpent. The respondent, who was entitled to a pension as a retired officer of the Court of Exchequer borrowed money from the Patriotic Insurance Company, and assigned his pension as a security to pay a policy of insurance, and for the payment of the money borrowed. He subsequently borrowed money from the petitioner, gave another policy of insurance, and assigned the surplus of his pension to secure the sum (£143 18s.), which was to be paid by quarterly payments of £10. The respondent's case was, that although the deed of assignment was, as stated by the petitioner, there was a collateral agreement by which the petitioner was to take £100 in full discharge—that he (respondent) permitted the petitioner to receive a portion of the pension, amounting to 90*l.*, and that before the filing of the petition he offered to pay the remainder.

The Chancellor made an order that the petitioner should have the balance due to him, directing him however, to pay the costs, as he believed the agreement relied on by the respondent to have existed.

JULY 8.

Scott v. Anderson.

The hearing of this case was resumed at the sitting of the court. The petition was filed for the purpose of having a declaration of the court that the respondent was a trustee for the petitioners for certain lands purchased by him in the Incumbered Estates Court, that he was bound to account to them for the rents received by him out of them, and that he should be directed to pay to the petitioners whatever might be found due on foot of the account. The petitioners alleged that the lands in question, which were their property, were purchased by the respondent on a certain agreement between them; that subsequently to the sale of the lands to the respondent, the parties not being satisfied with the arrangement, it was agreed that the property should be held by the respondent in trust for petitioners until certain matters arising out of the arrangement, were settled; and the petition charges that from that time the respondent treated the petitioners as the owners of the land. The respondent denied the allegations of the petitioners, by which they sought to fix him with the character of trustee, and that he was prepared to give up his claim the moment he was constituted a trustee by deed, but the petitioners alleged that the transaction depended not on a deed, but on the acts of the parties and the correspondence between the parties. The respondent, however, denied that he was ever a trustee in the matter.

The Chancellor gave judgment, dismissing the portion of the petition which related to Mr. Kennedy, but granting the other portions of it. The case was of a complicated and embarrassing character, and under all the circumstances he did not think either of the parties was entitled to costs.

Martin v. Langdon.

In this case the petition prayed that the respondents should be compelled to specifically perform a lease of certain lands in the county Kilkenny.

The suit was instituted by the assignee of an insolvent. From the statement of counsel, it appeared that a lady named Miss Margaret Ryan, granted a lease for 91 years, to a person named James Martin, of a portion of the lands called the "Pennefather Lot," situate in the county of Kilkenny, at a yearly rent of £30. The agreement for the letting to Mr. Martin was by letter, and under it he entered into possession; that letter was lost, and the chief question in the case was, whether there was sufficient secondary evidence of the existence of it. In pursuance of that letter, a draft lease was submitted to the solicitor of Miss Ryan, but the draft, as stated by counsel was not returned. In the course of a discussion in reference to the draft lease a question arose as to whether the respondent Miss Langdon, who was then possessed of the lands, would allow Mr. Martin to erect some buildings on portion of the land. Miss Ryan died in the year 1855, and the respondent, Miss Langdon, succeeded Miss Ryan as owner. In the year 1851, the plaintiff, Martin, became insolvent and an arrangement was made by his creditors to allow him to remain in possession of his farm. After the respondent succeeded in possession, a notice to quit was served upon Martin, which however, was not proceeded with. Martin becoming uneasy in reference to his holding, got a new lease prepared, and through his Solicitor, called on Miss Langdon, to execute it, which she refused to do and the present petition was accordingly filed. The respondent alleged she knew nothing whatever of any agreement having been ever entered into between Miss Ryan and Martin. A number of affidavits were made, counsel stated, clearly showing the existence of the agreement in question.

Mr. Rogers, Q.C., on behalf of the respondent, stated that, by a deed of 1850, the lands were conveyed by Miss Ryan to the defendant. That deed contained a covenant that the lands were subject to certain charges and incumbrances contained in the deed. After the execution of the agreement, the incumbrances were paid off by Miss Langdon. In 1855 a notice to quit was served on Martin, and then, for the first time, he alleged there was a contract between himself and the former owner of the lands of which the present owner knew nothing, and called on her to execute a new lease. Under the circumstances of the case he was satisfied his lordship would not grant the prayer of the petition.

The Chancellor said he thought it was a case in which specific performance should be granted.

ROLLS COURT.

Walsh v. Nixon.—This was an appeal from the order of the Master disallowing the respondent's claim to hold promissory notes, securing the sum of £1,450 on the allegation that they were an absolute gift to him by the late Mrs. Anne Blackwell, and were given prior to the date of her will in the year 1836. It appeared that the deceased had made a will bequeathing a number of legacies, and appointing the respondent residuary legatee. It turned out, however, that the assets left by the deceased were not sufficient to pay off the legatees. The respondent refused to hand over the notes for the benefit of the legatees on the ground stated above. The petitioner alleged that the deceased never had given up her claims upon the bills, and that she had expressed a hope that the respondent would set the part of an honest man. For the respondent it was alleged that the deceased, who had lived in his house, had given him the promissory notes, at the same time stating that he might as well have them before as after her death. The fact that the deceased had given him power to dispose of her property, and had appointed him residuary legatee, was relied on as proving the confidence she had reposed in him.

Mr. J. E. Walshe, Q.C., and Mr. Fraser argued the case for the petitioner; and Messrs. Lawson, Q.C., and M'Blane for the respondent.

The Master of the Rolls directed the respondent to lodge in court the amount of the legacies, and said that as the affidavits were conflicting he would not decide the case without either a *viva voce* examination or an issue. The latter, he thought, would be more advisable, and if the petitioner obtained a verdict he would be entitled to the money lodged under this order.

An order was then made for the lodgement of the money, and an issue was directed to try the question in dispute.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—JULY 8.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a special jury.)

Brennan v. Whelan.

This case was resumed at the sitting of the Court, and had not concluded when we went to press.

COURT OF PROBATE,

(Before Judge Keatinge.)

M'Manus v. M'Cann.—In this case Dr. Townsend applied to the court that probate of the will of the late Laurence Bellew of the county Louth, should be handed out by the registrar of the court to the plaintiff's solicitor for the purpose of having the stamps cancelled, the will having been condemned by the judge before whom the case was tried, and his lordship having condemned the defendant to pay the costs of the case. Counsel said that the plaintiff had offered to allow the money which should be returned from the Stamp Office as against the costs.

His Lordship said he did not think that the will, if made, would be of any use, as the money would be repaid to the party by whom it was originally paid. He would however order that the probate should not be given out of the registry without notice to the plaintiff. He would reserve the question of costs, as too important to be disposed of by any *exparte* statement.

The court shortly afterwards adjourned to the first day of next term.

SALES IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT.

Judge Dobbs sat at twelve o'clock yesterday in this court for the sale of the following property:—

King's County.

Estate of John Gunne Collins, owner and petitioner.

The lands of Belmont, containing 159 statute acres, held under fee-farm grant; profit rent, £433. Sold to Mr. Henry Brett for £3, 725.

Messrs. Seymour and Webb solicitors.

County of Wexford.

Estate of John Bennett, owner; John Coghlan petitioner.

Lot 1—Plot of ground and premises in Maine-street, held under lease of lives renewable for ever; profit rent, 29*l.* Sold to Mr. Colgan for 270*l.*

Lot 2—Dwellinghouses and premises in Maine-street, held partly in fee, partly under fee farm grant, and partly under leases of lives renewable for ever; profit rent, 19*l.* Same purchaser for 70*l.*

Lot 3—Houses and premises in the town of Wexford, held under lives renewable for ever; profit rent, 11*l.* Mr. Robinson purchased at 72*l.*

Mr. R. W. Ryan, solicitor.

RECORDER'S COURT.—JULY 8.

The Right Hon. the Recorder, sat this day in the Court-house Green-street, for the trial of prisoners.

Picking Pockets.—John Fegan was indicted for attempting to pick the pocket of a lady named McIntyre, on Thursday night at the terminus of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, at Amien-street. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

An old woman named White, of respectable appearance, was indicted, for that, on the 7th of May last she stole £2 from Wm. White, cork manufacturer, at Crowe-street.

Wm. White stated that the prisoner bore his name, but was no relative of his; she ordered seven cross of corks amounting to 10s. 6s. The prisoner represented herself as a Mrs. Doyle, of Mount-street, and as she was about leaving she asked for change of a large note. Mr. White had not change of the large note, but sent his son out for change of a £5 note for the purpose of obliging the pseudo Mrs. Doyle with £1. The boy was returning with the change through Fleet-street, when the prisoner stopped him and inquired if he were the lad Mr. White had sent for the change; he replied he was whereupon she asked him for £2; the boy gave it and the prisoner went her way joyous at her great success.

A man named Norton was called for the defence. He proved he heard Mr. White's son repeat three times to his father on the day on which the prisoner was arrested that she was not the person to whom he had given the £3.

Several other persons proved the prisoner defrauded them of money under false pretences.

The jury convicted her and she was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

HEAD POLICE OFFICE.—JULY 8.

A man named Peter Donnelly, was brought up in the custody of the Police, and charged with having in his possession between five and six this morning, a blue cloth cap, and the handles of two silver spoons

CAPEL-STREET POLICE OFFICE, JULY 8.

A woman named Mary Donohoe was this day sentenced to be imprisoned for the period of six months on charge of having stolen a Spanish cock, the property of Peter McEvoy, it having been proved against her.

KINGSTOWN POLICE.

(Before Frank Thorpe Porter, Esq.)

Robert Stuart, a seaman, was summoned at the instance of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company for jumping out of a carriage on the Kingstown Railway, near Salthill, while the train was in motion.

The fact being admitted, and the superintendent of the railway station having stated that the object of the proceeding was to check the dangerous practice described, the defendant was ordered to pay a mitigated penalty of 1s., and 4s. costs.

DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the above company was held yesterday, at the company's office, North-wall, Joseph Boyce, Esq., chairman of the company, in the chair.

The report of the directors for the last year was read by the secretary, and statements of the company's affairs to 31st May last submitted and adopted.

A dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum for the half year ending 31st May, free of income tax, was declared.

Messrs. Alexander Parker and Joseph Cowper, outgoing directors, were re-elected, and the meeting adjourned.

ADMISSION OF FREEMEN

At a court held yesterday by the Lord Mayor twenty-one claimants were admitted.

By the kind permission of the Commanding Officer of the 30th regiment the band will perform to-morrow in Merrion Square, from half-past three until half-past five o'clock.

PRESENTATION.—On the evening of the 1st inst., the assistants of the firm of Messrs. M'Master, & Co. Wholesale Druggists, assembled in the Diningroom 131 Capel-street; Mr. M'Master in the Chair, for the purpose of presenting the managing partner Mr. E. M. Hodgson with a congratulatory address and memento of their esteem and regard at the expiration of his first year of partnership. The testimonial consisted of a very handsome family Bible, resting on an exquisite inlaid papier maché cushion stand, together with a beautifully engraved address to which Mr. Hodgson returned a suitable reply.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET—JULY 8.

The funds opened in London this morning at an advance of 1¼ per cent. upon the closing prices of yesterday, caused by the announcement made this morning, that an armistice has been arranged between the hostile armies, which as the *Moniteur* cautions the public, must be received with caution, as it does not amount to a peace having been declared; but may after a little rather prolong the war than end it: at one o'clock prices receded a ½ per cent, from the highest point of the morning, at 2|5; the quotation or comparison with yesterday's showed a rise of £1 5s. 0d. above the prices which ruled this market. The market here did not advance so much as in London, but a rise of of one pound per cent. all round took place, and the market closed with a very firm appearances. Bank Stock sellers at 240; City Debentures done at 87; buyers of Ballast Bonds, Railway Bonds asked for; Hibernian Bank improved an ½ Nationals buyers at last price; Royals firm at last price; City of Dublin Steam, £100 improved a ½ buyers; the £50 shares firm at last prices; Redeemable Building shares, (£30 paid) done at par.; Consumers Gas firm at 8½; Carysfort mines receded a sixteenth; General Mines offered at 3½; nothing done in Wicklow Coppers; Mining Co. of Ireland buyers; Ballymenas firm at 41; Bandons improved 20s.; Drogheda buyers of £75 shares at 67½, offered at 68½; Wicklow firm at 5½ Cashel Stock improved a ½ buyers for Cash Account and, New Account at the advance; South Eastern firm at last price; Wicklow Preference improved an ½; Dundalk Preference firm at £9 8s. 9d. Cashel Preference improved a ½. Limerick, 5 per cents, redeemable; done at 50¾; buyers of the 6 per cent redeemable shares.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 8.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per cent consols	... ...	...	94¼ ⅜
Ditto for new Account 10th August	...	...	94¼ ⅜
New 3 per cent Stock	...	94½	94 94¼
Ditto for New Account 10th August	...	...	94¼ 94
Bank Stock	... ...	239¾	Ex Div.

LOCAL DEBENTURES.

City Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d	...	...	87

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Waterford and Limerick 4½ per cent of £500	...	...	100¾

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Hibernian Bank	... ...	...	83
Royal Bank of Ireland	... ...	22½	¾ ½
National Bank	... ...	...	55¾ ½

STEAM.

British and Irish	... ...	...	88½
City of Dublin Steam Co. 50*l.* Shares, improved	...	...	94
Ditto shares of 1836	... ...	...	44½
Ditto Half Shares,	... ...	...	47½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Consumers' Gas Co	... ...	...	8½

MINES.

General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	...	...	8½
Carysfort Mining Co. (Limited)	...	...	⅞
Mining Company of Ireland	...	...	13½
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	... ...	...	43½xd

RAILWAYS.

Great Southern and Western	... ...	105	
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	...	...	51½
Ditto Half Shares	... ...	...	25½

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Dublin and Wicklow six per cent. perpetual			12
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual		...	9½
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent. redeemable			50¾
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual		...	99¼

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thurs	Frid	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	—	—	93½	93¾ ½	94¼ ⅜	—
Ditto Account	93½	93½ ½	93	93¾ ½	94¼ ⅜	92½
3 per Cent. Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92½ 93	92½	92½	93¾ ½	94¼ 94	92½ ⅜
Ditto Account	92½	92½	92 ½	93 ⅜	92¼ 94	92½ ⅜
Bank Stock	—	239¾	240	239¾	—	—

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, JULY 8.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money	... ...	...	94¾-5
Consols Account	... ...	...	94¾-5
New Threes	... ...	...	95½

ONE P.M., PRICES.

Consols Money	... ...	...	94¾ ⅜
Consols Account	... ...	...	94¾
New Threes	... ...	...	94¾ 95

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols for Money	... ...	...	94¾
Consols for Account,	... ...	...	94¾ ⅜
New Threes	... ...	...	94¾ ⅜

LONDON CORN MARKET.—JULY 8.—Weather splendid. Arrivals liberal of foreign wheat, but small of everything else. There is literally no business in wheat. Cannot quote prices. Barley—slaw sale at Monday's rates. Oats—firm demand, but almost 6d. cheaper. Norfolk flour—buyers at 30s.; sellers at 31s. Few sales made.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—News from the seat of war has had the effect of making buyers and sellers uncertain how to act, and prices are therefore nominal f r all articles.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET JULY 8.—MESSRS. MORTON AND MADDOCK'S REPORT.—We have fair attendance at market this evening, but the news of an armistice between the contending continental powers has had its influence here, and wheat is offered at a reduction on Tuesday's rates of 2d. per hundred lbs. Flour harrassed, and nominally 1s. per sack cheaper. Indian corn in moderate demand at late rates.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, JULY 8.—Market much excited. An advance of ¼ per lb. Middling numbers of yarns is demanded on the rates of Tuesday last, and very generally paid.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—N.W,—Arrived. Mathilde, Adelaide, Mazagan; Dominica, Quebec. Cork; Peerless, St. John's N.B., Maria, St. John's N.F.; Xanthippe, Monte Video, Countess of Durham; Quebec Youghal, H. M. S. Virago, Kingstown; Pacific, S. Milford; City of Washington, Liverpool, for New York, City of Manchester, New York for Liverpool.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JULY 5.—1sts, 99s; 2nds, 97s: 3rds, 88s; 4ths, 83s; 5ths, 66s. 2,900 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 5.—Red Wheat 23s. 6d to 24s 6d. Oats 13s. to 15s. 3d

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JULY 2ND.—The day before yesterday, a letter from an officer belonging to the regiment "Gyulai" was received in this city, and it made known to us that the ex-commander of the 2nd army had, as "proprietor" of the regiment, put himself at its head. "The Feldzeugmeister," says the writer of the letter, "looks very ill and depressed. During the battle on the right bank of the Mincio, we were posted at Villimpenta, a village somewhat to the east of Mantua, and consequently out of harm's way. It is quite as well that it was so, for there is a certain something in Count Gyulai's manner which impresses us with the conviction that he will seek death as soon as he has an opportunity of doing so." The Feldzeugmeister was always a very haughty and overbearing man, but it is impossible not to feel pity for him, as it is by no means certain that he was the cause of the disaster at Magenta. Your camp correspondent has stated in plain terms that he was not, and something which occurred during the last great battle induces me to believe that he was right. Hess's plan, on the 24th instant, was that a certain amount of resistance, the troops in the centre should draw off to the right and left, and permit the Allies to push on to a certain spot near the Mincio, where 13 batteries and troops in proportion were prepared for their reception. It was expected that the fire of 104 guns would cause a tremendous disorder in the ranks of the French, which might be turned to good account by the powerful cavalry; but the plan failed, because the Emperor and his immediate attendants resolved on maintaining their position in the centre as long as they possibly could. The foregoing statement, which in all probability is correct, serves to explain why thirteen reserve batteries remained silent during the whole of the battle. General Hess is now Commander-in-chief, but no one here believes that he will be able to do as he pleases until his Majesty, and his "Central Chancellerie" have returned to Vienna. The population of Verona displays a very hostile spirit, although a whole *corps d'armée* is now in the fortress. "When the emperor is gone," says General Urban, "I shall be able to make things comfortable, but not before." A person of strict veracity, who has just come through Lombardy and Venice, states that the peasants hardly ever failed to render assistance to the dispersed Austrian soldiers when they are endeavouring to join their regiments. The French troops must have behaved badly to the country people, for it is a positive fact that many stragglers "have been made to disappear" by them. The feeling in some of the Lombard cities is also beginning to change, as the Commissioners of the Allies unscrupulously impose war contributions, &c., on their inhabitants. A Sardo-French Commission is now engaged in making lists of the works of art. On the 22d June there was to have been a duel at Milan (about a lady), between a Lombard "Marchese" and a French lieutenant, but as the Military Commander put one of the parties under arrest, the affair was adjourned. Since the 24th June there have been several skirmishes between the advanced guards of the two armies, but no affair of importance. According to an official telegram of the 1st inst. the Emperor is well, Count Rechberg left for Verona last night, and took with him Count Blome, the son-in-law of Count Buol, the ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs. In diplomatic circles it is related that His Majesty intends to remain a fortnight longer at Verona, but his presence here is extremely necessary. Although the Minister of the Interior has "muzzled" the press he cannot gag the public, which expresses its opinions in a way which shows that it is totally regardless of the possible consequences of its freedom of speech. The most fearless railers are military men, who in places of public resort unscrupulously express their disapproval of the present system of government. Before Count Rechberg had well taken office you spoke of him as a "bigotted" statesman, but I am not inclined to believe he will "go the whole animal" with the Jesuit party. Never since I have known Austria have things been in such an unsatisfactory state as they are at present, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs cannot possibly be ignorant of the fact. If he is a loyal and courageous man—and I believe him to be one—he will not fail to counsel his Sovereign to lose no time in putting his house in order. Persons who must be supposed to enjoy the confidence of the Minister of the Interior affirm that not the least concess on will be made to Hungary, and yesterday evening it was related in my presence that the state of siege was about to be declared throughout the empire. The Hungarians in this city hold their peace, but their countenances plainly show that they feel their vantage. Should his Majesty dismiss Baron Bach and make reasonable concessions to the Hungarian nation there would be no sacrifice of men and money which they would not willingly make.

On the 29th of June two Sardinian steam frigates, a small steamer, and a brig arriped at Antivari. On board of one of the frigates was a rear-admiral. On the 30th of June and 1st of July some of the French steamers and floating-batteries quitted Antivari and took a course which would bring them to Lissa or to Venice.—*Times Correspondent.*

FRANCE.

(From the Correspondent of the Globe.)

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.—When, last month, the order came to evacuate at once the city as well as citadel of Piatsance, such was the hurry and confusion that an immense quantity of private baggage and momoranda was left behind in the Austrian officers' quarters; among other booty has now turned up a most elaborately executed plan for a pitched battle in front of the Mincio, the central point of operations being marked *Solferino*, and the whole of the successive evolutions being laid down just as performed on the dawn of the decisive day: it was, it seems, a grand orchestral concerted piece of German music, forty years in rehersal; but a Zouave bayonet made a rent in the big drum, and, as the poet sings of the Irish piper:—

"An arch lad cut a hole in the bag, which, alas, put an end to the tune!"

Canrobert's order of the day, dated 25th June, headquarters, Solferino, puts prominent the name of Bourbacki; and in his official report, dated Rebecco, he says, "I brought up Bourbacki's men, the affair was henceforth sure."

The Bayonne journal states that on the 26th June there died in that city an old Spanish lady, the enumeration of whose Hidalgo names and titles sets forth that in her person expires the ducal house of Solferino, created doubtless during Spanish occupancy of the Milanese soil. Meantime, by imperial order two new towns which are laid out in Algerie in applotments for the prisoners are to bear the names of Solferino and Magenta. The works are begun by the captured colonists quite cheerfully.

At Mayence, 28th June, the dogged aversion some time mutually exhibited by the Prussian and Austrian officers in that joint federal garrison had spread among the troops; and as there are 15,000 of each crown, the collision may be formidable. Already, in a brewhouse, side arms have been at work, and blood shed; the Municipal Guards being unable to quell the rioting. The white uniforms reproach the blue with deserting the German cause; the blue taunt the white 'una with being lik ed by the red trousers. The Prussians proudly point to their Gibraltar on the Rhine, the rocks of Ehrenbreitstein—but Austria depends on quite another sort of *stein*, and looks forward to what her known wiles in diplomacy can do for her. This is what Garibaldi is alarmed at, and explains his late allusion in song to the Blarney Stone, which I see you have registered in your columns as part of the Italian question. And so it is.

Le Suisse, published at Berne, waxes daily more furious at the figure its heraldic bear cuts in the Papal States. It appears that a number of military gendarmes, who have served their time in the mercenary regiments of Rome and Naples, live in comparative luxury on their return, and give offence to the patriot officers of the republic, who eat the bread of honest poverty. "Shall we tolerate among us these butcher's dogs?" is the cry of the indignant Switzers.

At Vienna, wiseacres lay the whole blame on the ill luck attached to Friday. On that day Montebello was fought, on that day Magenta was lost, on that day towards evening, the Austrians crossed the Mincio, beginning thus on Friday the movement that ended in their final discomfiture in Lombardy. The poetic shepherp of the Mincio in his Georgics had long ago put forward the same theory.

Ipse dies alios alio dedit ordine luna
Felices operum. *Quintam* fuge! pallidus Orcus
Eumenidesque satæ: tum partutarra nefando
Dat conjuratos cælum rescindere traires!

A letter from Florence, dated 3d July, in this evening's *La Patrie*, announces the departure for the Legations of Col. Mezzacappa at the head of 8,000 men, all natives of the Romagna, and lately drilled in Tuscany. He intends placing them in garrison both at Bologna and Ferrara during this war, so as to prevent any recurrence of the Perugia atrocities. Marquis d' Azeglio is *de facto* the governor of the Legations, and acts as such in the name of Victor Emmanuel.

NAPLES.

The following is an address from the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies to the new King:—

Sire.—At this solemn moment, when the hearts of twenty-one millions of people beat with hope and joy so recently awakened throughout the common country, it is to you, young monarch, that the words of Neapolitans are directed. The thrones of the Peninsula are ceasing to be anything more than a memory. Some have fallen, never again to be raised up. Yours trembles beneath your feet. It has, however, a support not in the abhorrent Cæsar of the North; but in our desires, stronger than thousands of Croats. The restoration of the constitution, sworn to at the foot of the altar of the Avenging Deity by your deceased father, this is the only plank remaining to us tempestuous a sea of ghastly fraternal blood. Will you seal your ears to the clamours of the voices of your people? Will the kings who thirst on their cannon? An idea, when it is general, when it is sovereign, laughs at grape shot, and scorns the bayonets of despotism, which turn against those who wield them. Thus let us relate the history of your house. The knife of the country struck Henry IV., Louis XVI., the Duc de Berri, Philip of Orleans, the Duke of Parma, and your father. Is the seed of Ravaillac and of Milano destroyed? Far be from you these evil omens; but how often do these become history? The constitution restored; a ministry not of every colour, immoral, oppressive; a police, vigilant, but not arbitrary, tyrannical, despotic; a national army, generous, patriotic; such are the infallible means of establishing your dynasty. You are Italian; in your veins runs the noble blood of Tavoy, and while the beams of the most lovely sun in the world shine upon your head. Now is the acceptable time. Happy you, if you will seize it to your advantage; unhappy you, if, hesitating, you forget who you are. Remember that your father lived eleven years of exile, of palpitation, and of fear; that his dwelling was a rock, his miserable pallidium and evil-counselled policy. What was the end of it? You know. You will not have forgotten the 22d May. France is in Italy; her arms are at the gates of the kingdom. The execration of men and the malediction of God hang over the head of the impenitent. The martyrdom of the innocents for two lustres—hope deluded—genius oppressed—justice sold—the despairing cries of this, the most noble part of the land of beauty, find an echo in the magnanimous heart of the conquerer of Sebastopol and of Magenta. And the sole recollection that we are Italians will avenge the outrages of our country, and wash its wounds in the blood of its traitors Consider! Decide!

SIEGE OF PESCHIERA.

(Times' Correspondent.)

"Where we are to find the Austrians? is now the question which everyone asks himself. A person arrived to-day from Verona, and according to his statement the Austrians have entirely abandoned the plain and Villafranca, and have taken up a position between Verona and Peschiera, in continuation of the hilly country. One might have guessed this without any information. They cannot leave Peschiera, one of the angles of the *quadrilatere*, unsupported and isolated; they have to guard the important position between the bridge and the lake, and not forget their line of retreat into the Tyrol.

"Simultaneously with the crossing of the Mincio Peschiera has been invested on the right bank of the river. The movement for this purpose took place last night. It must have been commenced very soon after dawn, for the heavy cannon from Peschiera was heard long before sunrise. During the day everything was silent, but about 5 p.m. it began again and lasted until 8 p.m. The fire is tolerably regular, almost like minute guns, and is probably intended to disturb the Sardinian camp. The Piedmontese have not yet fired a shot, nor would there be any use in such desultory firing, which may kill a man here and there, but which has no effect on the general result.

"As you hear these shots resounding in the distance, monotonous and subdued, the sound by association of ideas brings you back to the early days of Sebastopol, when those solitary cannon shots, at long intervals, still excited wonderful interest and curiosity, before both soul and ear were deadened to the sound. It, wandering, you follow this sound and arrive at the last ridge, you may still keep up the illusion, and still think yourself before one of the outworks of the great fortress. There is the blue sheet of water, and on one of the heights close to its shores those white lines of earth, freshly turned up, speaking of recent exertions and hasty preparations; you might almost fancy that you had discovered some new work which the enemies had thrown up over night, that in that rampart were Russians, not Austrians, and that you were on the shores of the Euxine instead of those of an Italian lake, but the illusion vanishes when you lift up your eyes and see those glorious mountains opposite raise their heads towards the morning sun out of the bed of clouds in which their base is bathed, and when you look around you and search in vain for a bell tent or a scarlet coat; you remember that you are in 1859, and not in 1854; that this is a fight for Italian independence, and not for the integrity and independence of Turkey.—Having once let loose your ideas so far, you cannot stop them. You recollect what the Turks have gained by their independence and what has become of the integrity of their empire, and you ask yourself whether the Italians will be more fortunate. The sound of a bugle or the neighing of a horse dispels this gloomy thought which oppressed you for a moment; you forget Sebastopol and all comparisons; you take up your glass and look eagerly at this north-westerly angle of the so much talked of *quadriatere*.

"One would wish now to be able to be in two, if not in three places at once, in order to follow the great army across the Mincio, to look at the *debut* of Prince Napoleon's generalship in the south, and to watch the siege of Peschiera. It will be for the first time that rifled cannon will come into play, and I must say that, if it answer but half as well as in the field, the siege of Peschiera will not be long. Had we to do with walls the question could not be doubtful even now, for the trials which were made with the usual field guns on the walls of Paris gave a better result than could have been expected from the heaviest guns of the old models. In breaching a wall the first object is to cut out the lines within which the breach is to be, and, when these are deep enough, to concentrate the fire on the space enclosed by these lines and bring it down. Their great power and precision enabled the rifle cannon to do this far better than the old cannon, while their light weight removes all the difficulties which were connected with the bringing up and moving of the old heavy siege guns. The new guns have the same precision at short as at long range, so there is no apprehension of that uncertain long bowling and that vague pitching about of shells, both of them desultory operations, which make fearful gaps in the ammunition without much advancing the siege."

PAPAL STATES.

The Pope has addressed the following encyclical letter, dated June 18, to the patriarchs, primates, archbishops, and bishops in communion with the Holy See:—

"Venerable Brethren,—Salutation and apostolical benediction. The seditious movements which have recently broken out in Italy against the authority of legitimate princes, in countries nearest to the States of the Church, have invaded some of our provinces like the flames of a conflagration. Excited by this fatal example and by intrigues abroad, they have thrown off our paternal rule; and, in spite of their small numbers, the adherents of the revolt demand that they shall be subjected to that one of the Italian Governments which, of late years, has been the adversary of the Church, of its legitimate rights, and of its sacred ministers. Reproving and deploring the acts of rebellion by which a portion only of the people in those disturbed provinces disregard with so much injustice our zeal and our paternal care and declaring publicly that the temporal sovereignity which the most perfidious enemies of the Church of Christ are endeavouring to wrest from it is necessary to the Holy See, in order that it may exercise without any obstacle its sacred power for the welfare of religion, we address to you, venerable brethren, this present letter, in order to seek, in the midst of such serious disturbance of public peace, some consolation for our sorrow. On this occasion we exhort you, on account of your declared piety towards the Holy See, and your singular zeal for its liberty, to see to the accomplishment of the prescription which we read was formerly given by Moses to Aaron, the Sovereign Pontiff of the Hebrews (Numbers, chap. xvi.):—'Take a censer and put fire therein from off the altar and put on incense, and go quickly into the congregation and make an atonement for them, for there is wrath gone out from the Lord; the plague is begun.' So, also, we exhort you to offer up prayers, in imitation of those of the holy brothers Moses and Aaron, who, prostrate on the ground cried out (Numbers, chap. xvi.), 'Most powerful God of the spirits of all flesh, shall some men sin, and wilt thou be wroth with all the congregation? That is why, venerable brethren, we send you the present letter, from which we expect great relief, because we feel confident that you will superabundantly respond to our wishes. Moreover, we solemnly declare that, possessed of the virtue from above which God, moved by the prayers of the faithful, will confer on our weakness, we will brave all perils, and undergo all trials, sooner than fail in any respect in our apostolic duty, or do anything whatever against the sanctity of the oath by which we bound ourselves when, in spite of our unworthiness, we were raised, by God's will, to this supreme seat of the Prince of the Apostles, the citadel and rampart of the Catholic faith. For the accomplishment of your pastoral charge, calling down on you, venerable brethren, all joy and all felicity, we lovingly accord to you and your flocks the apostolical benediction, which is a pledge of celestial happiness.

THE STELVIO PASS.

As a telegraphic despatch announces that the Austrians have occupied the Stelvio Pass in force, the following details concerning it may prove interesting:—

The Stelvio Pass is in the mountains which rejoin the Rhetian Alps to the mass of the Ortler, and confine the upper part of the Valtelina. It is the highest point in Europe over which man has carried a road; but, notwithstanding that particularity, it is but little known, being out of the line ordinarily taken by tourists. It is 9,850 feet high, that is, 1,183 feet higher than the Mount St. Bernard, over which no vehicle can pass, and nearly 1,000 feet above the region of perpetual snow. When the treaties of Vienna placed Lombardy and Venetia under the domination of Austria, that power became desirous to open direct communication between Vienna and Milan; and as the road by Istria and Carinthia, in the south, and that by Salzburg, Innspruck, and the Brenner, to the north, were very long and difficult, whilst the road by the Valley of the Inn, the Col di la Maloia, and the Lake of Como passed partly over the Swiss territory, the Austrian government resolved to construct a road over the Col of Stelvio. The road begins to ascend near the little town of Glurns. It then enters a narrow valley which is traversed by the torrent of the glaciers of the Ortler, and ascends slightly for about two leagues when the zigzags commence, and lead to a spot from which are seen the glaciers of the Cristallo in front, and to the left the Ortler-Spitz, a cone covered with frozen snow, 12,004 feet high, and the culminating point of all the Tyrol. To the right is the Col of Stelvio, with the bifurcation along which lead to its summit. In the course of these windings are seven long galleries or tunnels, solidly built, the object of which is to protect the most exposed parts of the road against avalanches and falls of stones. These galleries have saved the lives of many travellers. At the spot where they begin all vegetation has ceased; there is nothing but rock and snow; even the roaring of torrents is not heard; and the death-like silence which prevails is only occasionally interrupted by the cry of the eagle, the fall of avalanches, or the raging of storms. At the top of the Col there is no hospital, as at St. Bernard; no shelter of any kind—nothing but a stone, bearing an inscription that the Col is the boundary of three different countries—the Tyrol, Italy, and Switzerland; and that it is 2,550 ft. higher than the Cols of the Simplon, St. Gothard, Mount Cenis, &c. In descending on the side of the Valteline, after a while some large buildings are found, which serve as hotels, police offices, and barracks for soldiers. They are situated in the upper part of the valley of Beaulle, in which the various torrents unite to form the Adda. From the Col to this station the road descends in zigzags between high banks of stone. Further on, it enters a frightful defile called the "Horrors of Bormio," being an immense rent in the mountain, full of precipices, and at the bottom the Adda rolling along. In this defile the road is carried over precipices by means of bridges, through masses of rock by means of tunnels, and in some cases it passes beneath cascades. At last it reaches Bormio, and there the passage of the Col ends. The contrast between the beauty of the country beyond Bormio and the horrible defile is most striking. On the map, Glurns and Bormio seem near together: but the winding road which unites them is 16 leagues long, and is everywhere so steep that only pedestrians, horses, or light mail carts can pass over it. The expense of making the road must have been enormous, and the engineering difficulties immense.

LOMBARDY.

The Correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Milan, June 2d, says:—

From Brescia we receive some details of the late operations, not without interest, although some of them appear rather incredible. Among other things, a Brescian paper the *Alba* says, and the *Lombardia* repeats, that at Volta, after the battle of Solferino, the confusion and panic were such, and the bridge over the Mincio was so choked with fugitives, who had even, in their hurry, thrown carts and baggage into the river, that it was some time before the Emperor Francis Joseph could cross, and that at last he set out on foot, with his pistols in his hand, and finally made his entrance into Mantua on a little cart (*carretina*). Among the prisoners at Brescia there are reported to be Prince Solms, Barons Rosbach and Prohaska, and some other officers of rank whose names are so evidently disfigured in the Italian account as to be not worth giving. Prisoners continue to arrive. Yesterday evening a long train passed me, as I stood by the railaoad a short way from Milan, and in most of the carriages were Austrian uniforms. This morning a large railway omnibus drove through the heart of the city, with one National Guard on the box and another playing the part of conductor at the door. It was full of Austrian officers, several of them with cocked hats and plumes. A crowd of vagabonds ran behind and beside it, some of them shouting and jibing, an insulting practice, towards brave men in misfortune, which ought to be rigorously suppressed, although it cannot much be wondered at, considering the present state of excitement, and the fury against everything Austrian. At present, however, there is extremely little police here, nor is generally much required, the people being quiet enough. The Austrians, must, I should think, greatly prefer falling into the hands of the French to being committed to the custody of the Italians. A letter from Brescia says that the majority of the wounds received by the Franco-Piedmontese are of a slight description. It is said that about 2,000 wounded from Solferino have arrived in Milan, but the numbers doubtless increase daily. I constantly see carriages with pillows in them going to the railway to meet the trains. The humanity and zeal of the people of Brescia seem very great. The hospitals, and the churches that were rapidly converted into them, were altogether insufficient to receive the wounded and every house was placed at their disposal; even the poorest people employing all their scanty means to provide for the accommodation of the sufferers. Some of the papers begin to acknowledge that there was more calculation than cowardice in the hasty retreat of the Austrians after the battle of Magenta; that the enemy's designs were deep, and his resolution obstinate; and that, had the army opposed to him on the right of the Mincio been a whit less alert and vigorous, a disaster to the allied arms might very likely have ensued. They estimate the army got together by the Austrians and augmented by the withdrawal of the garrisons from Piacenza and the other out-lying fortresses, at 300,000 men, which they say were all in the line in the late battle. The Emperor Napoleon stated the army opposed to him on the 24th at 150,000, which is more likely to be near the truth.

The trains from Milan to Brescia have re-commenced yesterday running for the use of the public. There are two a day for the present, barring such interruptions as may be rendered necessary by the requirements of government and military service.

Fortunately for marching troops, and especially so for sick and wounded in hospital, and on the road thither, the summer, as far as it has gone, has been almost unprecidently cool in Northern Italy. At Milan it is very rare that the last 20 days of June are not broiling hot, whereas this year we had but four or five warm days, and those were of a moderate temperature. The last day of June was very wet, and almost cool, but July set in with a deep blue sky and a blazing sun. To-day the heat is excessive, and I suppose we are booked for two or three months' roasting. This is not the time of year for theatres, and the Scala, which was opened, with a hastily-assembled company, when the Emperor and King were here, closed again after two or three performances. But the small playhouses, and especially the Teatri Diurni, or day theatre which begin their performances at 5 or 6, and conclude at night-fall, are in full activity. In these theatres the pit has the sky for a roof, the stage and boxes alone being covered, and the spectators are at liberty to smoke. Day theatres or night, commencing at 5 or at 9, all at present are on the war footing. Their very playbills smell of powder, and are printed on cartridge paper, and, as for the pictorial announcements at the door, the mere sight of the slaughter there pourtrayed is worth the price of admission. All the pieces performed are of a warlike character, and most of them have reference to the campaign going on, a remarkable and praiseworthy rapidity being displayed by the Milanese managers in dramatizing events almost before they have occurred. At the present moment *The Victory of Solferino, gained by the Allied Franco Sardinian Armies*, is having a great run at two theatres.

FATAL TERMINATION TO AN EXCURSION.

The annual excursion of the members and friends of the Liverpool Historic Society took place on Saturday; and a beautiful day, combined with a happy selection of places to be visited, went far to produce what would have formed one of the most delightful re-unions the society has ever known, had not the pleasure of the day been dashed by an unfortunate accident which has thrown a gloom over the whole proceedings. The gentlemen and ladies who formed the excursion party, and numbering in all about sixty persons, proceeded by train to Bolton, where they arrived at eleven o'clock in the morning. The party having visited several objects of interest in Bolton, proceeded to the Rivington Water Works, where, having dined, after which the parties hastened to the vehicles to catch the eight o'clock train from Bolton for Liverpool. The coaches were proceeding at a brisk pace on the high road from the works to Bolton. In the *char-a-banc* were seated about twenty-two gentlemen and one lady, Miss Macfie. It had proceeded about four miles, when a front wheel came off, and three or four gentlemen were precipitated on to the hard metalled road, and others jumped off the vehicle, which appeared in some danger of overturning. Mr. Charles Simms, of Manchester, of the well-known firm of Simms and Dinham, met with a casualty of the most alarming nature. He occupied the end of the front seat, immediately over the wheel which came off. The sudden fall of that corner of the conveyance caused him to fall head foremost to the road, and the hind wheel passed over his body. Our reporter, who had occupied one of the seats in this vehicle, but who was fortunate in jumping to the ground without sustaining any accident, hastened to the unfortunate gentleman, and, raising his head upon his arm, expressed a hope that he was not seriously hurt. Mr. Simms replied, in a low voice, "Fatally, fatally; it's all over." He explained, as well as he was able, that he was internally crushed, and begged that he should not be disturbed. Dr. Mitchell and Stokes, of Liverpool, and Mr. Dawson, surgeon, who had accompanied the excursion, were in immediate attendance, but they could do nothing more than suggest the speedy removal of the sufferer to the Bolton Infirmary. Mr. Simms was then carefully lifted into a brougham, and driven gently to Bolton. Another serious accident happened to the driver. He kept his seat in the endeavour to curb the impetuosity of the horses, which, startled by the dragging of the axle on the ground, plunged and made every exertion to break into a gallop. He maintained the unequal struggle until jolted off, and one of the wheels passed over his leg, producing a severe compound fracture. He was conveyed in another vehicle to Bolton, and also taken to the Infirmary. Mr. Alfred Stone, insurance agent, Liverpool, was thrown on to the road, but beyond a severe shock to the system, which induced temporary faintness, and an injury to the fingers of the right hand which were badly crushed, he escaped without serious injury. Mr. Thomas Brakel, printir, of Liverpool, in jumping from the back seat, fell heavily on his right shoulder, and sustained a contusion, which is not very severe. Otherwise he fortunately sustained no injury. Ten or a dozen other gentlemen were thrown down, one of them being hurled upon his back; but beyond the unfortunate casualities we have noticed, no other injuries were sustained. Miss Macfie, who sat upon one of the front seats of the vehicle, between her father and another gentleman, kept her position till the horses were stopped. This young lady displayed great presence of mind and coolness, and thus escaped unhajured.—*Liverpool Albion.*

Baron Hughes will go with Judge Perrin on the north-west circuit. As his patent as Baron has not been completed, he has been gazetted to the circuit commission by a Commission of association.

MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at twelve o'clock yesterday, at 30 Lower Ormond-quay,

FRANCIS CODD, Esq., in the chair.

The secretary read the advertisement convening the meeting, the minutes of the previous meeting, and the directors' report and abstract of accounts. The following is the report:—

"The directors submit to the proprietors a report of the company's operations, together with a statement of accounts for the six months ending 31st May, exhibiting a net profit on the half-year of £6,466 17s. 1d.

"KNOCKMAHON MINES, CO. OF WATERFORD.

"The quantity of copper ore raised at these mines within the six months was 2,733 tons, the estimated net value of which was £24,922 0s. 6d., the net profit £3,705 5s. 3d.

"LUGANURE MINES, CO. OF WICKLOW.

"Within the last six months the quantity of lead ore raised was 1,003 tons, the estimated net value £11,351 8s. 1d., and the net profit £3,512 9s. 6d. The farm and plantation at Glendalough are in a satisfactory state.

"SLIEVARDAGH COLLIERIES, CO. OF TIPPERARY.

"During the last half-year the out-put in coal and culm was 23,141 tons, the sales amounted to 25,753 tons, and the profit to £137 3s. 5d. At the last half-yearly meeting the chairman intimated the probability of being obliged to reduce the price of coals and culm—to this exigency the directors found themselves coerced to yield, which accounts for the considerable falling off in the usual profits. They will, however, be prepared to resume the original rates when circumstances may be considered to warrant that course.

"BALLYCORUS WORKS, COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

The quantity of lead ore smelted during the past half-year was 1,180 tons, from which 813 tons 6 cwt. of lead and 12,020 oz. of pure silver were obtained. The sales in pig, sheet, shot, &c were 938 tons. The net profit is 2,022*l.* 19s. 6d., a moity of which has been transferred to the credit of the "Ballycorus Improvement Fund," pursuant to the arrangement sanctioned by the last half-yearly meeting. The improvements at this establishment proceed satisfactorily. The new shot tower has been commenced, and owing to some modifications in the original design, it is likely to be completed at a much less cost than had been anticipated. A new water wheel, now in course of construction with the enlargement of the mill-pond, will secure at all seasons an adequate supply of water-power to meet the increasing requirements of the manufacturing branches of this establishment.

"LISNACON COLLIERY, CO. OF CORK.

"The out-put of coals and culm from this colliery was 1,885 tons; the sales were 1,892 tons realising a profit of £139 9s. 3d.

"BALLYDEHOB COPPER MINE, CO. OF CORK.

"The searches at this mine during past half-year have cost £714 12s. 1d. The board have taken efficient measures to determine, with as little delay as possible, the course which it may be expedient to pursue with reference to this mine.

"BALLYCORUS MINE, CO. OF DUBLIN.

"The cost of searches at this mine was £602 15s. 10d., after crediting it with £185 1½., value of 20 tons lead ore produced from the mine during last six months. As in the case of Ballydehob mine, the directors have taken measures to decide, without unnecessary delay, the course which should be pursued with respect to this undertaking.

"STRADBALLY MINE, CO. OF WATERFORD.

"A further expenditure of £145 9s. 7d. has been incurred in searches on this Royalty, and although some ore has been raised, the appearances are not yet promising.

"CORRIG CASTLE MILL, CO. OF WATERFORD.

"This establishment has been re-opened and kept at full work for the last five months, and has yielded a profit of £133 9s. 3d. It is expected that this concern, in connexion with a store recently built by the Company and set by them to a respectable tenant, will prove of great benefit to the numerous workmen employed at the Knockmahon mines, in providing them with provisions of good quality and at a fair price.

"The Directors, in conclusion recommend that a dividend, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, (free of income tax), be made to the proprietors, payable on and after Monday, the 11th July, inst.

"By order of the Board of Directors,

"ROBERT HERON, Secretary.

"Office of the Mining Company of Ireland.
30, Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin, 7th July, 1859."

The Chairman then said—Gentlemen, it now becomes my duty to move the adoption of the report just read, together with the abstract of accounts, and that five hundred copies be printed and circulated amongst the shareholders. In moving that resolution I have, on the part of my colleagues and myself, to congratulate you on the present position of your affairs. These affairs never stood on a sounder basis than they do at present. In reference to the accounts, you will see that all our permanent establishments, with the exception of our coal mines, have been sources of profit. At Knockmahon mines the profit received was £3,705 5s. 3d.—the produce of these mines is excellent. The copper ore has fallen in price, and if the present unsettled state of affairs on the Continent continue, I fear it may still further decrease (hear, hear). On the Liganure mine we had a profit of £352 7s. 6d.—a considerable profit in itself, and which would be more but for the dry weather which has existed for some time, depriving us of a sufficient supply of water necessary to carry on the works. From our mines in the county Tipperary we have only received a sum of £127 in the place of our usual large profit. You may remember that Mr. Bewley told you on the last occasion that we should reduce the price of our coals and culm in that district. A mania for mining sprung up about a year ago, and led to a number of adventures in the coal district, and the result was that the price of our coals was considerably lessened and our stock considerably increased, so that we had to reduce our prices. Our object has been to some extent carried out, and we have been gradually raising our prices. Ballycorus works, which I may say are distinct from Ballycorus mines, were a few years back an opprobrium to this company, and I may add, even to the country, as well as to Irish enterprise and Irish industry; they were frequently, unfortunately, a serious cause of loss to the company. During the last few years we have thrown new life in to those works, and they now return a sum of £4,008 per annum. We propose to wipe away the large expenditure expenses laid out on works, by allocating a portion of the profits of the Ballycorus works the Ballycorus improvement fund. The mill of Corrig Castle, county Waterford, yields a profit of 130*l.* The primary object of this mill was to give our works a sufficient supply of water at all times, and our second object is to give a supply of wholesome and cheap food to the thousand and odd people in our employment. We have recently opened a shop in the town of Bonmahon in connexion with our works, and the person to whom we have set it, a most respectable man, is pledged to us to keep everything which will be required for the collieries and persons engaged in our copper works, and to sell to them at a fair and legitimate profit. We have the power of removing him from the concern any time we please, and we reserve that power in order to make him sell at a fair price. Gentlemen, on the other side of our profit and loss account we have Ballydehob copper mine, in the county Cork, the searches at which cost in the past half year £174 12s. 1d. At the last half-yearly meeting we were engaged in making experiments, and if they did not prove satisfactory we should abandon the mine. It would be a very serious matter to abandon the mine which presented some prospect of success, and in order to ascertain the course we ought to take we sent one of our subordinate officers, who was very well experienced in such matters, to give us an independent report on the present prospects of that mine. We also sent down our two principal captains, and as there was some difference of opinion between these three gentlemen, we brought over the first authority in England, or probably in the world, in such matters. He was brought to the mine, and directed to examine it. A deputation from the board met him, and it was satisfactory to the board—and I am sure it must be satisfactory to you also—to know that he considers that every penny expended on that mine was justifiable and proper; that the indications which the mine presented up to the present time fully justified us in acting as we did, and so convinced is he of that that he would not advise us even now to abandon it without making a search in another way, which he pointed out. This will not take long, probably a week or a fortnight, and will only cost £50 or £60 (hear, hear). If that does not make it prove successful we will abandon it; and if afterwards it should be taken up by another company, and prove successful, we will not grieve at it, as we shall be able to say that we did all in our power to develop its resources (hear, hear). The same observations will apply to Ballycorus mine, county of Dublin. We have already expended a considerable sum in making searches for lead in this mine, which if they proved successful would make it a mine of gold to us, it would be so profitable. We intend to expend probably £300 or £300 more on this mine, and if our searches prove unsuccessful, we must abandon it. The Stradbally Mine Company, of Waterford, may be considered a kind of extension of our works at Bonmahon. A large item of interest appears against the company, which resulted from the fact that this company was too fond of giving large dividends to please the proprietors, and paying their expenses out of the paid up capital, instead of out of the interest gained. The present board of directors think it better not to pursue this course, but to declare a small dividend and pay off some of their debts each half year (hear, hear). There had been a few trifling mining searches made in different directions, which cost the company £60. There remains a present a sum of £8,466 to the credit of the half year, on which we propose a dividend of 7 per cent per annum, which will leave surplus of 1,400*l.* to be carried to the capital account. I forgot to state that having recently heard that a lead mine was found in Lugnaquilla, on the property of Lord Wicklow, we immediately sent over our secretary to London, and his lordship kindly agreed to allow us to make every exertion to develope this mine. The chairman concluded by moving the resolution.

Mr. Stormont suggested that it might be more desirable not to give a dividend with £20,000 owing by the company.

The Chairman remarked that a great many of the members of the company would prefer that no dividend should be given. If that were the course adopted, the company would soon be in a prosperous position. He hoped the meeting would understand that the directors did not wish to force a dividend on the proprietors at all. There was, however, no question of this, that for many years the prospects of the company were not so good as they were at present.

Mr. Stormont—And, therefore, the directors have a right to have means in their hands in order to carry on the works.

The Chairman remarked that in some districts the directors had been obliged to institute an unwise economy.

The Lord Mayor said that if the rate of interest were as high as it had been, it might be very advisable not to give a dividend, but as the rate of interest was not high his lordship was understood to recommend a dividend.

Mr. Redmond Carroll suggested that it might be more desirable to sell some of the ore and get rid of interest.

The Chairman said they were selling as fast as they could, but they could not always get the produce of their mines into market. It was only at particular points of the wind for instance that they were enabled to get their copper ore into market.

Mr. Carroll said he must confess that notwithstanding the assurance that had been given from time to time from the chair as to the productiveness and success of the mines, he thought the expenditure for the mine of Ballycorus deprived the company of the advantage they otherwise would have in point of sale. He was sure there was an expenditure of at least £20,000 there.

Chairman—You speak of the Ballycorus works.

Mr. Carroll—Yes, the works; there was a large number of men employed there; they were going on with expense, so that he did not know where they were to stop at length (hear, hear). There was a vast staff, a manager, a secretary, and a variety of other offices; and so far as he could see they were obliged to carry ore from the county of Wicklow to be smelted there, and obliged to bring coals from England. In England they had the coals near the great smelting works, and he thought it was impossible that they could ever complete with the smelting works in England. It struck him that if they never did anything on the works of Ballycorus but disposed of their ore, it would be better. The directors had raised the salaries of the officers without consulting the proprietors; and in the very house in which they then met they were under considerable expenditure, whereas in England, where they paid large dividends, the business of such companies was transacted in a small back room. They had fifteen directors, and he thought the business could be as well done by six or seven. He held over 100 shares, which cost him £18 each, and he was only receiving 1½ per cent. for his money.

The Chairman remarked that with reference to the Ballycorus works, not one single one of those now in progress had been undertaken until the subject was first brought under the notice of the proprietors. At the last half-yearly meeting he himself was the person who, from that chair announced that they were about to undertake those works, and the works were fully sanctioned by the proprietors on the occasion. Lest some objection might be made, he requested the secretary to make out a return of the profits for the last thirty years. There had been an average annual profit up to 1856 of £170. On that great work they had expended since 1856 about £10,000 and the profit upon that expenditure was about forty per cent. per annum (hear, hear) for now instead of £170 a year, they were making a profit of £4,000. After some further observations from the Chairman and some remarks from several of the shareholders,

Mr. James Haughton seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and settlement of accounts, which passed unanimously.

The chairman next moved that a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, for the half-year ending 31st May, 1859, be declared.

Mr. Stormont seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

The auditors having been elected,

The right hon. the Lord Mayor was elected to the second chair, and a vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Codd, the meeting separated.

SHIPPING OF THE WORLD.

It may interest our readers on the eve of a great European war to know the mercantile tonnage of each State. How different from 1813, when England's ocean supremacy was as three to one compared with the rest of the world. For many of these statistics we are indebted to the *Shipping Gazette*.

	Year.		Reg. Ton.
United States,	1855		5,178,391
United Kingdom,	1858	4,557,740	5,531,887
British Colonies,	1858	973,147	
France,	1855		800,000
Holland,	1855		551,000
Norway,	1858		588,000
Austria,	supposed about		400,000
Spain,	1858		349,000
Prussia,	1858		267,000
Greece,	——		264,000
Denmark,	1854		210,000
Sardinia